

WAR FOR DUSTLESS
ROADS IN GREATER
BOSTON IS OPENED

Tarvia and Oil Preparations
Favored as Preservative
and "Laser" in Most of
Nearby Towns.

DEBATE ASSESSING

Street Superintendents Agree
That Additional Cost Over
Water Is Justified by the
Increased Durability.

Newton and Belmont will pay special attention to their highways this year in an endeavor to abate the dust nuisance. Lexington will continue the work on the same lines as last year, and there is a possibility of its branching out on a larger scale. In Watertown the selectmen have the case under consideration and will shortly hold a meeting to decide what action they will take. The Waltham authorities are not satisfied of the practicability of any of the dust laying preparations and will continue to use water though there is a strong public sentiment in favor of adopting one of the preparations that have proved successful in other places.

The town of Belmont, which includes Waverley, will use tarvia, both hot and cold, together in treating its highways. Frank D. Chant, superintendent of streets for Belmont, said today that they had experimented with tarvia, which is a preparation of tar, last year and found it the most successful. He says it keeps the dust down and prevents ruts being cut by automobiles, as it acts in the nature of a cement and holds the upper layer of stone together. Mr. Chant says that when one considers the saving that is effected on the repairing of roads by the use of tarvia, it becomes really cheaper than water.

R. H. White, superintendent of streets for Lexington, says that tarvia, oil, and water will be used by that town on its roads this year. They expect to use water mostly, but would use more of the tarvia and oil were they not handicapped by lack of funds. He added, however, that the selectmen are considering giving a larger grant of money to the street department and if that is done more of the tarvia and oil will be used. Personally he was very much pleased with the results of the experiments he had made with tarvia and agreed with Mr. Chant that it was an excellent preparation for preventing disintegration of macadam roads but he believed that oil was more successful as a dust layer.

R. A. Jones, superintendent of streets for Waltham, said that he has found no preparation yet that he would consider a success. He said that he had experimented with tarvia and found it unsuccessful as a dust-layer. Outside of using some tarvia in road construction, he believed that Waltham would use water altogether on its streets this year as no appropriation had been made for any purpose but watering. He also stated that if Waltham were to use anything but water on its streets the city could not legally assess the abutters unless an amendment to the present watering law, now pending before the Legislature, should be passed.

Charles W. Ross, the Newton street commissioner, said that his city would use both terracollo and hot tarvia, as they found both preparations gave excellent results. He believes that cities and towns will and it cheaper to adopt a surfacing system than to stand the expense of street watering, without computing the injury to the street worked by constant watering.

ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP
IN GOOD FLIGHT

The Count Leaves Loiching
for Munich and the Great
Balloon Is Reported Over
Moosburg in Afternoon.

BERLIN—Count Zeppelin in his airship reascended shortly after 11 o'clock today at Loiching and reports this afternoon stated that he had reached a point over Moosburg and is having a successful flight to Munich. Major Sperrling and the others who accompanied the count in his exciting flight Thursday are again his passengers.

Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria and his staff are at Munich.

The airship was thoroughly overhauled today and aside from a slight disability in the rear motor, it was found not to have suffered from its buffeting. Count Zeppelin looks upon the experience as proof of the safety of his airship.

He says the party was never in any peril and that the only possible danger was in attempting to land during the heavy wind. Even this feat was accomplished with safety.

MUNICH—Count Zeppelin landed here early this afternoon, the trip from Loiching being made without incident. The count intends to return to Friedrichshafen this evening.

Prosecutor in the Great Sugar Fraud
Case Recovers a Million for the Nation

HENRY L. STIMSON.
Who made possible collection of over a million dollars.

NEW YORK—William Loeb, Jr., the new collector of the port of New York, has broken one record already in ordering the liquidation of the back duties owed by the American Sugar Refining Company, recently found guilty in the federal court of short-weighting the government at an average of 14 pounds a bag of sugar imported. The sum the sugar company has to pay into the coffers of the custom house, it was announced today, is \$1,239,088.92, the largest amount ever collected by the custom house in a case of fraud.

The company has made two payments, \$53,289 on March 31, and \$54,914. Ten days are allowed for the payment of the sum in full. The payments are in cash.

The amount of increased duty was figured on the basis of 14 pounds to the bag and for a period from December, 1901, to November, 1907, when the short-weighting process was discovered and the recently victorious suit was inaugurated by U. S. Atty. H. L. Stimson. In addition to the back duty the company was fined about \$140,000, which, when paid, will also come into the custom house strongbox.

MAYOR HIBBARD IS OPPOSED
TO PRODUCTION OF "SALOME"

Chief Executive of Boston Notifies Frohman and Harris,
Lessees of Theater, of His Objection to the Opera
Scheduled for Next Thursday.

Mayor Hibbard today notified Frohman & Harris, lessees of the Boston Theater, that he was opposed to the presentation of "Salome" on Thursday next.

He took this step because of the character of the protests made to him on the matter, because of his doubt as to the morality of the performance and, furthermore, because of the fact that it was planned to make the presentation during the period of holy week.

Information was brought to the mayor among other things which influenced this step that some time since the promise was made by one of the representative officers of the Boston Theater that Mr. Hammerstein would not attempt to bring about the performance in this city. Shortly after noon today the mayor met in his office Mr. Levering of the

Boston Theater. Mr. Hammerstein's son, and another representative of the Hammerstein forces, when he made the request that the intention to give the performance be abandoned.

Before they left he said he hoped for their ready acquiescence to his request, but that he felt obliged to warn them that if they maintained their original intention to present his opera he would invoke such powers as he possessed to stop the presentation.

Director Hammerstein of the Manhattan Opera Company announces that the people of Boston want to hear "Salome," so he is going to produce it here. The opera is scheduled to be given in the Boston Theater next Thursday afternoon, with Mary Garden, Dufranne and Dalmore as principal singers.

Congress Hears Filipino Attack Tariff

WASHINGTON—Today for the first time in the history of the government, a native Filipino, Pablo Ocampo, one of the two delegates from the Philippine islands, addressed the House of Representatives. He was a spare, swarthy man with a characteristic Malayan cast of features.

He was formerly one of Aguinaldo's insurgents. He spoke from manuscript in broken English that was very difficult for the members to understand.

Mr. Ocampo attacked the Philippine provision of the Payne bill, declaring that it establishes a novel free trade system, free admission of American products into the islands and the restriction of Philippine imports into this country.

"The lack of reciprocity in that provision of the bill," he said, "makes it inequitable as the Philippines considered a poor and small country, are under the protection of the United States, a gigantic and wealthy nation."

He presented a resolution of the Philippine Legislature asking abolition of the Dingley duty on sugar, unmanufactured tobacco, cigarettes, agricultural machinery, and apparatus for repairing roads.

"If really the retention of the Philippines is not for the purpose of exploiting them," he said, "but to uplift and liberate them, as heretofore declared by the American people, and believed in good faith by the Filipinos, this house should not pass this objectionable provision of the Payne bill."

LOWERING OF MILK STANDARD
OPPOSED BY STATE EXPERTS

Professor Lythgoe, analyst for the state board of health, was before the committee on agriculture at the State House this morning at the continued hearing of milk in rebuttal of the testimony of those who would readjust the standard. Mr. Lythgoe sustained the position taken by contractor Whiting, that on a high-grade milk water up to 10 per cent could be detected and that on a low grade milk water to 5 per cent could escape detection. The state analyst took the ground that there should not be more than two tenths of 10 per cent difference on solids and one tenth of 1 per cent on fats, between first-class experienced chemical analysis of any milk sample.

He gave figures of four analyses of the same milk by himself and his three assistants in the state laboratory respectively. The first showed 13.59 solids, 4.30 fats; the next, 13.52 solids, 4.29 fats; the third, 13.50 and 4.30 respectively; and the fourth, 13.62 and 4.30. Taking analyses of the same milk by outside chemists, the variation was very much greater. The first was 13.60 solids, 4.1 per cent fats; second, 12.44 solids, 3.4 per cent fats; third, 12.39, 2.4; fourth, 12.46, 2.35; fifth, 12.50, 3.2; sixth, 12.16, 3.4; seventh, 13.55, 4.55; eighth, 13.57, 4.6.

Senator Cowee asked if there is so much difference between chemists in their analyses, why a farmer ought to be made a criminal if he comes but one tenth below the standard of milk fixed by statute. Mr. Lythgoe said that it never had occurred in his department.

Senator Cowee and Representative Gardner both stated that County Commissioner James M. Poor of Essex had testified that in one case where out of five samples taken from one farmer only one had fallen below the standard the

farmer had been prosecuted by a state inspector of the board of health and had paid \$100. Professor Lythgoe said he felt sure that Mr. Poor was mistaken.

Then ex-Attorney General Parker cross-examined the witness. Professor Lythgoe said that he did not know what the board of health did as to prosecutions. He only reported his analysis of samples.

Attorney Parker brought from the witness the admission that the board does not enforce the statute if the milk falls below the standard to a degree in every instance, and when asked why would lose their cases in the courts. Asked if he meant to say that the judges do not convict, he replied in the affirmative. To Mr. Cowee he said that he had nothing to do with the state board enforced the law.

Mr. Parker asked if he disclaimed all responsibility as to prosecutions by the state board. Mr. Lythgoe replied yes. He said he didn't come to be cross-examined but to give information.

The attorney continued, bringing from the professor after much questioning the admission that he had to fix an arbitrary standard. To the question whether he was not making his predicate a pure null, Mr. Lythgoe said, it is the lowest standard they can find. He admitted finally that as a standard it did not actually aid in establishing the absolute purity of the milk.

The hearing upon the milk standard is now closed, but on next Tuesday at 10:30 a. m. the committee will take up House bills 461, 1042 and 1043. If anybody else is to be heard on the milk standard the committee will hear him in executive session.

BOSTON INTERNAL
REVENUE OFFICERS
GET NEW QUARTERS

Quit the Federal Building
This Month to Allow the
Postoffice Department to
Expand.

Collector of Internal Revenue James J. Gill today announced his plans for moving from the present quarters in the Federal building to new offices in the new International Trust Company building at the corner of Milk and Devonshire streets, the move being forced by the order of the treasury department in order to make more room for the post-office department. Collector Gill stated that he expects to be well located in the new offices by May 1.

The collector and his staff are greatly pleased with the move, as they will thus be afforded some of the finest offices in the city, and their present crowded quarters are anything but desirable. Seventeen rooms on the fourth floor of the new building have been retained by the treasury department for occupancy by Collector Gill and his staff and they will be entirely fitted by the owners of the building, so that all the internal revenue department will have to do is to move the office furniture, files and the like.

The 17 rooms will give a total floor space of 32,000 feet and will be leased from year to year, this plan being necessary because the appropriation for the department in Boston will not be sufficient to permit a 10-year lease being taken.

One of the features of the new offices will be a large reception room where callers on the collector will await him. In the present quarters in the federal building these are obliged to wait in the corridor of the building sitting in a most undesirable passageway.

The quarters which will be vacated by Collector Gill in the federal building will be refitted for the use of Chief Postoffice Inspector Lawrence Leatherman and his inspectors; their present quarters will, in turn be fitted up for the heads of the several postal departments now quartered on the first floor of the building.

FAVOR PARK STREET
AS A TERMINAL FOR
CAMBRIDGE TUNNEL

The committee on metropolitan affairs of the Legislature this afternoon reported to the House leave to withdraw on the bill to provide that Scollay square instead of Park street shall be the terminus of the new Cambridge subway.

This action will come as a great disappointment to the merchants and business interests centering in Scollay square and the lower end of Tremont street.

Ever since the elevated trains were taken out of the Tremont street subway there has been very active agitation to have them put back. This is forbidden by law, however.

These business interests claim that the transfer of the trains to the Washington street tunnel has had the effect of diverting an immense amount of travel to Washington street, and consequently has injured their business with shoppers.

It was to restore their trade to its former proportions, it is said, that the bill which has just been granted leave to withdraw was introduced into the Legislature.

The members of the Boston transit commission have fixed upon Park street as the grand terminal for the Cambridge subway, and had gone ahead with the surveying of the route and with offering the work to contractors for bids. This was the provision of the original Cambridge subway act.

It is claimed that the movement to make Scollay square the terminal for the new subway is wholly a movement among the merchants, and that they are actuated, as is natural, by their business interests.

The supporters of this idea have obtained the expert opinion of a consulting engineer who was active in the planning and construction of the great subway in New York. He declared that a terminal at Scollay square was the only solution to the present congestion of traffic at Park street, a state of things which would be made considerably worse if still another channel of traffic were opened and emptied itself there.

NORDICA GETS POSTPONEMENT.

The case of the contested will of Vanne F. Allen of Malden was called in the probate court at East Cambridge this morning at the request of Robert W. Light, counsel for Mme. Lillian Nordica, one of the contestants, and with the consent of the other attorneys, Judge Lawton placed the case farther down the list. It will probably come up on April 20.

SEEK PARDON FOR M'ILLAN.

WASHINGTON—The friends of Edward P. McMillan, bookkeeper of the closed Enterprise National Bank of Allegheny, Pa., are laboring to secure a pardon for him. President Roosevelt commuted McMillan's sentence to two and a half years, making it expire the coming July.

Ideals of Teachers of the Classics Are
Praised Today by President Huntington

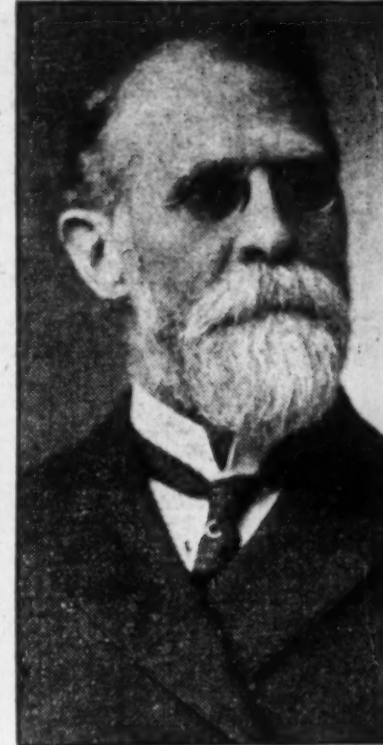
In extending a greeting to the members of the Classical Association of New England at Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, this afternoon, President William E. Huntington told them that the classical teachers of today are so imbued with such fine ideals in learning, and with such fixed determination to conserve the highest standards in education, that their influence is becoming very important.

President Huntington's address was delivered just after the opening of the convention, which is presided over by Prof. John H. Hewitt, president of the association. He said:

"This association meets today for the discussion of important subjects that teachers of the classics should understand and unfold. Boston University gives you, ladies and gentlemen, a cordial greeting and offers such hospitalities as we can furnish, most freely."

"Our faculty here has always been tenacious of the time-honored theory that the A. B. degree should stand for a somewhat thorough-going knowledge of the ancient languages, Latin and Greek. It was with great reluctance that we gave up Greek as a requirement for this degree, and even diminished the amount of required Latin. But the tide against the ancient languages was too strong to resist. We do not cease, however, to feel considerable anxiety for the cause of

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PRESIDENT W. E. HUNTINGTON,
Who declares influence of teachers of
classics is becoming very important.

GIBRALTAR CHEERS
ROOSEVELT DURING
STAY OF TWO HOURS

The Ex-President Is Unofficially
Shown Over the City
by English Governor and
American Consul.

TRIP IS PLEASANT

GIBRALTAR—Col. Theodore Roosevelt landed at Gibraltar shortly before 10 o'clock this morning and for nearly two hours was the center of an enthusiastic demonstration in which England took advantage of her first opportunity to pay her respects to the distinguished traveler. At Mr. Roosevelt's request the reception was unofficial.

Gen. Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker, governor of Gibraltar, and Richard L. Sprague, the American consul, took Mr. Roosevelt, his son Kermit and other members of the party in charge the moment the Hamburg's gangplank was lowered.

Thousands were at the pier and the cheering began even before Mr. Roosevelt's robust figure appeared on the deck. As the Hamburg's stay at Gibraltar was limited to two hours, the reception committee immediately took the party in automobiles on a sight-seeing tour, which included the governor's residence, the admiralty building, naval hospital and the barracks. Gibraltar proper was decorated in Mr. Roosevelt's honor. No formal speeches were made.

Mr. Roosevelt was deeply interested in the fort, which is counted the most impregnable in the world. He was cheered by the soldiers and became so enthusiastic that he seemed about to cheer in response.

After a stay of two hours the Hamburg cleared for its run to Naples. Mr. Roosevelt waved his farewell from the

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CANOEING SEASON
OPENS UP TODAY

DEDHAM, Mass.—Although no special arrangement had been made to make it so, today opened the canoeing season on the Charles river. A large number of canoeists were out in their crafts of bright hues, red and green predominating, gliding over the waters between Dedham and Needham and Spring street, West Roxbury.

BOSTONIANS TALK ON ELIOT'S
REFUSAL OF AMBASSADORSHIP

Noted Men in Bay State Capital Vary in Their Opinions
Relative to His Going to England, but All Are
Pleased to Have Harvard President Remain Here.

WASHINGTON—Dr. Charles W. Eliot, retiring president of Harvard, has definitely decided to decline the ambassadorship to Great Britain. This was authoritatively announced by Secretary of State Knox after a conference at the White House with President Taft today.

Disappointment at the loss of opportunity to have a Massachusetts man represent the nation at the court of St. James is mingled with gladness that President Eliot of Harvard is to remain

FEDERAL RECEIPTS
FOR MARCH DENOTE
BETTER BUSINESS

The Customs and Internal
Revenue Especially Show
a Gratifying Increase, Al-
though Not Yet Normal.

DEFICIT IS REDUCED

WASHINGTON—The monthly statement of the government receipts and expenditures for March shows a gratifying increase in the receipts, both as to customs and internal revenue. While as a whole they do not equal those of the period just before the panic of 1907, the receipts from customs are within \$1,000,000 of the figures for March of that year. The internal revenue receipts, however, are over \$2,000,000 short of March, 1907.

The expenditures continue to increase, although they are considerably less than was anticipated one month ago when the Sixtieth Congress adjourned.

The total March receipts are \$53,377,012 and the expenditures \$56,444,534, leaving a deficit for the month of \$3,067,522, and one for the nine months of the present fiscal year of \$89,429,501. The receipts from customs during March, 1909, amounted to \$28,631,736, an increase over March, 1908, of \$7,476,000 and an increase of about \$3,100,000 over February, 1909. Internal revenues yielded \$19,943,325, an increase of about \$440,000 over March, 1908, and about \$2,700,000 over February 1909. The miscellaneous receipts also were slightly in excess of those for March, 1908.

The expenditures were over \$3,000,000 in excess of March, 1908. The civil and miscellaneous item showed an increase of over \$1,000,000; the war item an increase of \$1,400,000 and the navy an increase of \$400,000. Public works and pensions also show small increases.

FIREMEN SAVE FORTY-ONE.

NEW YORK—New York's fire department earned new laurels today in a Brooklyn tenement by saving 41 persons. The firemen carried the occupants of the building to the roof and across ladders to adjoining buildings.

KING EDWARD RUMOR REFUTED.

BARCELONA, France—King Edward was a spectator at the Basque sports today and refuted the report that he had been given wide circulation in France and Germany that he is seriously ill.

HARRIMAN THEORY
OPPOSED BY PUBLIC
MEN IN WASHINGTON

The Railroad Man's Idea of
Running Government on
"Cost-Per-Ton-Mile"
Basis Called Impractical.

LIKE OTHER POINTS

The Magnate and Administra-
tion Agree on Repealing
Sherman Law and Depart-
ment Economy.

WASHINGTON—Public men here, both in Congress and outside, have been reading with interest the various published interviews with E. H. Harriman, the railroad man, and marveling at his sudden loquacity. They do not find, however, that he has thrown much light upon the subjects that he has discussed. His theory that the government should be run like the railroads on a "cost-per-ton-mile" basis sounds interesting to congressmen and others, but Mr. Harriman is unable to indicate just how that could be done, and careful inquiry among officials here reveals an equal ignorance.

But, if Mr. Harriman meant that there had been careful adjustment of the expenditures of the revenues of the government he is right in line with the present administration, just as he is in his proposal that the Sherman anti-trust law should be amended. Both President Taft and former President Roosevelt have urged in their public speeches and messages that the Sherman law should be modified so as to permit the railroads to make pooling arrangements among themselves.

Bills to effect this were introduced in the last Congress, but never got beyond consideration in committee. They will be introduced again, but it is evident that the great change of sentiment, which Mr. Harriman says he has observed throughout the country on this subject, must make itself more clearly manifest than it has yet done before such a measure can become a law.

On the subject of economy in the government, Mr. Harriman is in close agreement with the present administration. President Taft has already instructed the heads of the government departments to scrutinize most carefully the expenditures of their offices with the view of scaling down their estimates for the next fiscal year to the lowest possible figures consistent with the proper needs of the government.

At the same time, similar steps are being taken in Congress to keep the appropriations to a minimum. The newly created Senate budget committee, or as it is called, the committee on public expenditure, through a sub-committee is hard at work in an endeavor to discover the leaks through which the government money runs, and the means to plug them up. Duplication of work by the several departments is to be prevented and an effort made to correlate the business of the government so as to check wastefulness. The ambition of bureau chiefs to enlarge their departments at the expense of the public treasury is to be checked and new propositions that may be advanced will be carefully scrutinized before Congress will embark on fresh schemes.

So much is this the fact, indeed, that it is the impression here that Senator Aldrich and his colleagues of the finance committee in the preparation of their tariff bill are looking more to a big reduction in expenditures rather than to increased revenues, in order to make the income and outlay of the government more nearly meet.

Thus Mr. Harriman's interviews are more interesting because of the personality of the man and the expression of his strong faith in the boundless resources of the country than for any new ideas advanced.

Harriman Ends Long Trip
and Talks of Government

NEW YORK—Bronzed by weeks under southern skies and brimming over with geniality, E. H. Harriman reached this

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SISTER SHIPS END
RACE IN BOSTON

Steam collier Melrose won the race from Baltimore to Boston against her sister ship, the Malden, when she rounded Boston light at 8:30 o'clock this morning five miles in advance of her opponent.

The steamers left Baltimore at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Every foot of the 683 miles was contested, with first one boat in the lead and then the other. Captain Frostad's Melrose had 7025 tons of coal below decks and the Malden, Captain Smith, 7216 tons. The Melrose went to the coke works at Everett and the Malden to Mystic wharf. Both vessels belong to the Massachusetts Steamship Company.

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News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

ASSOCIATE OF ROYAL ACADEMY

Bertram Mackennal, Well Known Australian Sculptor, First of His Countrymen to Be so Honored.

LONDON, England.—Bertram Mackennal, the well known sculptor, is the first Australian to be elected an associate of the Royal Academy. At a dinner given him recently a number of prominent Englishmen and colonial were present, and Mr. Mackennal's works were reviewed in terms of the highest praise, his sculpture "The Earth and the Elements" being compared with Rodin's for force and originality.

Lord Tennyson, the chairman, referred to Australia's individualistic art as a power that would in time come to Great Britain to renew, reinvigorate and reconstruct the inhabitants of the old land, a movement in which a noble and poetic sculptor was a pioneer.

Mr. Mackennal, replying, spoke of his great joy and pride when asked to sign his name to the roll that contained the great names of English art from Sir Joshua Reynolds to our day. He thought that artists living in one of the outposts of the empire gained fully as much as they would by passing their youth far from the great centers of art. A boy born in what is termed a new country acquired a wonderful sense of perspective, while his imagination was stimulated by the bush, as full of mystery and adventure as it had been in primeval times. To live in such a land is a privilege, for there nature retained the robes she had worn in the beginning, and the vast silences and great distances of so-called new lands in reality characterized the oldest in the world.

RUSSIA ADOPTS HER ARMY BUDGET

ST. PETERSBURG.—The Duma adopted the army budget of \$256,300,000, an increase of \$21,800,000 over last year. Lieutenant-General Zabelin, representing Minister of War General Soukhomlinoff, announced plans for the strengthening of the defenses of the western frontier and the abandonment of secondary fortresses. Mobilization, he said, would be put under the charge of the general staff, the requirement for which would be raised. A particular effort was to be made by the war minister to improve military instruction and reduce the "red tape" system in administrative matters to a minimum.

The speakers avoided criticisms of the army. M. Guchkoff, leader of the Octobrists, expressed gratification at the policy of reform indicated in recent appointments.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.—Grand Opera—(See list below). CASTLE SQUARE—"All on Account of Eliza." COLONIAL—"The Girls of Gottengen." GLOBE—"Forty-five Minutes from Broadway." HOLLY STREET—"Samson." KEITH'S—Vaudeville.

NEW YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Brewster's Millions." ALHAMBRA—Vaudeville. ASTOR—"The Man from Home." BELASCO—"The Fighting Hope." BROADWAY—"A Gentleman from Mississippi." BLANEY'S—Vaudeville. CASINO—"Havana." COLONIAL—Vaudeville. "Catherine" An Englishman's Home. DALY'S—E. H. Sothern in "Repertoire." Thursday and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoon, "Lord Dunsany." Thursday evening, "Hamlet." EMPIRE—"What Every Woman Knows." GARDEN—"The Confession." GARRICK—"The Patriot." GERMAN (dressing place)—"Love Watches" in German. GERMAN (Madison ave. and 50th)—Dramas in German. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"Peggy Macree." HACKETT'S—"A Woman's Way." HAMMERSTEIN—"The Girl of the Year." HERALD SQUARE—"The Return of Eve." HIPPODROME—Spectacles. HUTCHINSON—"The Third Degree." KNICKERBOCKER—"The Fair, Co-Ed." LIBERTY—"A Fool There Was." LYCEUM—"The Consul." LYRIC—"The Blue Mouse." METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—"Thursday evening, 'Die Meistersinger.' Friday evening, 'Faust.' MAJESTIC—"The Newfangleds and Their Baby." MAXINE ELLIOTT—"The Bachelor." NEW AMSTERDAM—Robert Mantell in "Repertoire." Saturday afternoon, "Macheth." Saturday evening, "Richelieu." NEW YORK—"Miss Innocence." SAVOY—"The Battle." STUYVESANT—"The Earliest Way." WALLACK'S—"Sham." WEST END—"The Goddess of Reason."

CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—Vaudeville. CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Via Wireless." COLONIAL—"Little Nemo." GARRICK—"The Great John Ganton." GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Head of the House." HAYMARKET—Vaudeville. ILLINOIS THEATRE—"The Writing on the Wall." LA SALLE—"The Golden Girl." LYRIC—"The Great Divide." MAJESTIC—Vaudeville. OLYMPIC—Vaudeville. POWERS—"The Family." PRINCESS—"The Prince of Tonight." STUBBINS—"Come Along, Kirby." WHITNEY—"The Boy and the Girl."

MANHATTAN OPERA COMPANY.

BOSTON THEATRE. FRIDAY, 8 p. m.—"Tales of Hoffmann." SATURDAY, 2 p. m.—"La Boheme." SATURDAY, 8 p. m.—"Aida."

BOSTON CONCERTS.

FRIDAY. SYMPHONY HALL, 2:30 p. m.—20th rehearsal. Boston Symphony Orchestra. SYMPHONY HALL, 8 p. m.—20th concert. Boston Symphony Orchestra. SUNDAY. SYMPHONY HALL, 8 p. m.—Pension Fund Concert. Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by Missa Elyan.

REACTION NOTICED IN EXULTATION AT BALKAN VICTORY

VIENNA, Austria.—A reaction is already noticeable in the popular exultation over Baron Aehrenthal's victory in the Balkan crisis. People are beginning to realize that a success which is diplomatic only in appearance, but in reality is a triumph of militarism, must place the future relations of Germany and Austria with England and France, and notably Russia, on a frankly military basis.

It is true that in the case of Germany this is no innovation, but it is a decided one in Austria's case. Prior to Aehrenthal's Balkan adventure, England's and Austria's relations were of the most cordial nature, notwithstanding the fact that the Anglo-Russian agreement had cancelled their historical relations in the Balkans. On no less satisfactory terms had Austria been with France, a fact which reacted favorably on Austria's relations to Russia.

All this is entirely wiped out, and Aehrenthal himself is far from easy about it, judging from an inspired article of his paper, the Fremdenblatt. What the latter has to say is intended as a sharp rebuke to English and French jingo press, but it professes to practice jingoism so seriously as to practically identify them with the general public and even with the government. The most significant passage is a striking proof of the utter hollowiness of Aehrenthal's triumph, due, as it was, not to Austria's right but to Germany's might. "In our confident hope," it says, "that the general joy over the averting of war would not allow other feelings to crop up, we have been disappointed. No body would wonder if we draw our own conclusions therefrom for the future. The resentment which exists against us prompts us to maintain our military power at the very least on its present level."

This is the language of isolation, notwithstanding Italy's falling in line at the eleventh hour and the alleged pro-Austrian volte-face of the Czar, which was heralded as a return to the days of Prince Lobanoff when the three empires stood so close that a German-Austrian-Russian alliance was talked of in enthusiastic quarters.

The relief at the avoidance of war is immense, but apart from an ephemeral satisfaction over the retreat of the triple entente, it cannot be said that Baron Aehrenthal's policy is popular. He has definitely committed Austria-Lungary to a course that presupposes complete political and military solidarity with Germany, and therefore not only tends to make Italy's position in the Dreikand quite untenable but must sooner or later result either in a voluntary submission of Austria to German policy or a struggle for supremacy. The net result of the crisis is that Austria now shares Germany's isolation, where before she had a number of friends despite her German alliance.

GREAT BRITAIN TO SELL BOATS

LONDON, England.—In view of the present unprecedented naval agitation in this country, it is significant to find that the admiralty will shortly dispose of no less than 10 obsolete warships, which will be brought under the hammer during the next few months.

Aside from four old training ships, the list includes the once famous first class battleship "Benbow," of 10,600 tons, renowned for her huge guns; the "Howe," "Collingwood" and "Rodney," of 10,300 tons each, and the second class battleships "Edinburgh" and "Thunderer," of about 9,400 tons. These ships date back to the early 80s, and have seen a good deal of service, their names being familiar to the world over.

Foreign Briefs

PARIS.—The French Academy has elected Jean Aicard and Rene Doumic to vacancies.

LONDON.—Nine militant suffragists were sent by the magistrate to Holloway jail for one month.

VICTORIA, B. C.—Mail advices assert that Yokohama recently experienced the most violent earthquake which has occurred in Japan in 14 years.

PARIS.—A national committee, headed by Premier Clemenceau, has been formed to arrange for the erection of a monument to Victorien Sardou.

CHRISTIANIA.—Dr. Harry Edmonds, head of the United States magnetic observatory at Sitka, Alaska, it is reported, will join Capt. Roald Amundsen's coming Arctic expedition.

BERLIN.—The Prussian government has introduced a bill in the diet forbidding foreigners from acquiring mineral properties and operating mines within Prussia, without special permission.

GERMANY ISSUES DENIAL.

BERLIN.—A semi-official note gives complete denial to the statement that Germany threatened Russia to oblige that country to recognize the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

CHINA MAY BECOME GREAT NATION

History Tells Story of Empire's Control of Third of Area of the Then Known World.

PEKIN.—If, under a progressive dynasty, China takes a place among world powers commensurate with the immensity of its population, it will only be a case of the history of the Middle Kingdom repeating itself. Strange as it may seem to those trained and accustomed to look to Rome, Egypt or the Euphrates valley for the scene of the grandest of all of the great national systems of antiquity is represented today by a nation of still wondrous potentiality, occupying a realm of colossal magnitude teeming with millions of people just-awakening anew to a sense of national life after a millennial period of somnolence.

During the ages which are covered by the 4000 years of Chinese written history the frontiers of the empire were extended to almost fabulous limits. Half Europe known the prowess of the neighbor which she had in the Orient, the "yellow peril" would have been an actuality, and China came very near carrying the message to Europe.

At one time more than a third of the area of the then "known world" had shaken to the tread of the soldiery of this much-vaunted "most peaceful of nations." World dominion without a navy was once seemingly within the realization of the Chinese empire-builders.

From sub-arctic steppes to sub-tropical orange groves the triangular banners have waved and the gilded standards gleamed, and within the finite limits of two million miles the westward march of the cotton-shod hosts brought them to the Sea of Aral, known long afterward, probably from this epochal event, as the Lake of Cathay. Here, almost on the European frontier of Asia, and well within Russia's Transcaspian outposts of today, were planted the symbols of Chinese imperial authority.

Between Peking and that inland sea, far westward of the Roof of the World, the home of the Aryan race, extended 3000



HEADQUARTERS OF CHINESE IMPERIAL POWER.

This scene represents one of the many century-old palaces still in use at the present day in the Forbidden City within which the Chinese emperors and their suites pass most of their lives. The men on the steps are palace attendants. In these halls have been made the edicts that at one time governed nearly one third the area of the then known world.

miles of regions that today, with modern facilities for exploration and travel, are well-nigh impenetrable to the expeditions of peace. Sven Hedin and Abuzzi will attest the difficulty of traversing Central Asia; and the military problems of maintaining lines of communication and supplying troops on such a campaign might appal a modern commander. Yet the Chinese government was able to stretch out its sword arm across the more than Alpine mountain ranges of Central Asia.

Although forced to retreat for 1000 miles from this position by the hordes of barbarians from the northward, the outposts of Chinese civilization found themselves on the frontier of what has since been known as Chinese Turkestan. With the Tian-shan range, then became,

through the magnificent national egotism of China, the Celestial mountains, as their bulwark, they organized a new province which included everything south of them to the borders of Tibet—comprising the Tarim river basin, the depression of Turfan 300 feet below the level of the sea, the fertile valley of Ili and the plains and mountains of the Dzungaria country.

Here was presented a spectacle of Mongolian conquerors administering government to a mixed Aryan and Turanian population. Again and again the continuity of Chinese power has been broken by some invasion. Sometimes the interruption has been for centuries; again, only for a decade or two; but, inexorably as fate, Chinese sovereignty would be set up again and again, the ancient con-

GERMANS PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED AMERICAN TARIFF

BERLIN, Germany.—Commercial relations between Germany and the United States came very prominently before the Reichstag at the last debate, the American tariff bill being looked upon with much disfavor by German manufacturers.

A National Liberal Deputy, Dr. Stresemann, protested against the misconceptions of German factory methods, wages and habits of living, which appear to underlie some of the new tariff proposals. As an instance of this, the deputy referred to German knit goods, of which the district of Chemnitz in Saxony exports annually to the value of nearly \$10,000,000. He contended that the present American duty on these goods was sufficient to guarantee fully 90 per cent of the American production, but, nevertheless, it was proposed to increase the duty by 23 per cent. The reason given was threefold: First, it was claimed that during the last 11 years wages in America had risen, while in Germany they had fallen; second, that in Germany knit goods were manufactured not in mills but at home, and brought miserable prices. Both assertions, Dr. Stresemann claims, are absolutely without foundation. According to him, knit goods are produced along mill lines, and as to wages, they have risen 20 per cent during the last few years. The third reason was the alleged drawback allowed by the German customs on imported yarn, and against this he protested most of all, as it was most intended to justify the enormous advance proposed, which was bound to cripple the whole export.

Foreign Secretary von Schoen at once assured the speaker that he had given orders to the chambers of commerce for the immediate collection of reliable material to combat the erroneous compilations of American consuls.

Count Kanitz, conservative deputy, expressed the conviction that one of the objects of the new tariff bill was undoubtedly the quiet repudiation of the provisional agreement entered into by Germany and America. According to

the terms of the latter, the estimates of the German chambers of commerce were to determine the market values of the manufacturers. This agreement would be simply squashed by the application, as now proposed, of American wholesale prices. Despite the apparent reduction in some duties, the count argued, the duty would be raised very considerably, and to every \$100,000,000 of increase Germany contributed no less than \$25,000,000, or one-fourth.

Count Kanitz felt that the German government was practically powerless in consequence of its radically mistaken tariff policy toward the United States. He asked how the government was going to remedy this state of affairs, but received no answer from Foreign Secretary von Schoen.

The secretary, however, replied to the inquiry of Deputy Eickhoff of the People's party, in regard to the status of the proposed arbitration treaty between Germany and the United States. The deputy wanted to know why the negotiations were not progressing, since such an agreement would be highly beneficial to the relations of the two powers. Von Schoen expressed his regret, but intimated that the United States government alone was to blame for the deadlock. Germany was always willing to open negotiations for similar treaties, and he hoped the difficulties that had arisen between the two governments would be overcome.

ITALIAN MEDALS TO AMERICANS.

ROME.—The Italian committee for the rehabilitation of the earthquake district presented to Lloyd C. Griscom, the American ambassador, a silver shield. A similar shield was presented to Ernest Bicknell, national director of the American Red Cross.

NAME KITCHENER'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON.—Gen. Sir O'Moore Creagh has been appointed commander-in-chief in India, to succeed Gen. Lord Kitchener when the latter retires in August.

BERLIN'S BANKS ISSUE REPORTS

BERLIN.—Eight of the biggest joint stock banks of Berlin, exclusive of the Reichsbank (Imperial Bank of Germany) and the Handels-Gesellschaft (Berlin Commercial Banking Company), have begun the publication of bi-monthly reports of their condition. The reports for February show the following statement:

Discounts, 1,508,000,000 marks (\$377,000,000); increase since the end of December 140,000,000 marks; loans and advances on merchandise, 799,000,000; increase, 66,000,000; cash and balances with other banks, 349,000,000; decrease 125,000,000; securities and unfinished deposits, 562,000,000; increase, 38,000,000; deposits, 3,469,000; increase, 1,000,000; acceptances and unpaid checks, 1,005,000,000; increase, 95,000,000.

AUSTRIA REPLIES TO SERBIAN NOTE

BELGRADE, Serbia.—The final step in the conclusion of the difficulty between Austria-Hungary and Serbia was taken when Count Forgach, the Austro-Hungarian minister, delivered to the foreign office his government's acknowledgment of the trouble proposed by the powers. In this communication the dual monarchy set forth its satisfaction at the resumption of normal and friendly relations with Serbia. Negotiations for a new commercial treaty between the two countries have been begun.

FAMOUS TOKIO TEMPLE BURNS.

TOKIO.—Japan sustained a national loss Thursday when the historic Tugawa Shogunates Temple, the most famous edifice in the empire, was destroyed by fire, with a \$3,000,000 loss.

Oriental at One Time Were Well Within What Is Today Russia's Trans-Caspian Outposts.

queers retaking the region, little by little, and reestablishing themselves.

In the longest of these interregnums Chinese power and Chinese influence have almost ceased to be remembered in the province, but with each fresh incursion Chinese officials and merchants came trooping in, married wives of the country, built yamens, shops, towns, fortresses and walls, and settled down in true Chinese placidity.

The relics of a wall and of a mural civilization discovered by Dr. Stein in this region are the visible tokens of the way that was extended there when the world was much younger than now; but after all it was a great ethical movement, characteristic of not one generation, but of an age. In Chinese philosophy perhaps the most significant axiom is "There is plenty of time." China never hurries; and in that long-vanished age, as today, China's most effective armament and defense has been an imperturbable placidity.

As in Tibet—annexed in the 13th century by Tartar conquerors of China, themselves becoming a part of the massive and immutable Chinese establishment—the people have been let very largely alone and have gone their contented way, set off from their political masters by several hundred miles of Gobi desert and from the rest of the world by the everlasting Himalayas. Uigur, Tartar and Tibetan invaders have come and gone, and paganism has been superseded by Buddhism, which in turn has yielded to Islamism, but without radical alteration in the life of the country. As a buffer state it has served its purpose ideally, and probably this use was foreseen by the early Chinese imperialists.

With the awakening of a new national spirit among the Chinese and with evidence of greater vigor in the Manchurian dynasty, a new policy is developing toward the outlying colonies, and Tibet and Eastern Turkestan may very well become fields for successful improvement at the hands of new China.

LIBERTY OF SWISS GREATEST OF ANY NATION IN WORLD

"Switzerland, the oldest of modern republics, enjoys the greatest personal liberty," said Robert E. Mansfield, American consul at St. Gall, Switzerland. "The impression that personal liberty is restricted is a mistake. The best of law and order is maintained, but the people have all the freedom in the world. Lucerne has a race meeting every year and betting is indulged in under the same system used in France—the paris mutuels."

"Of course, the initiative and referendum are at the basis of the liberty enjoyed. While the initiative and the referendum are successful in Switzerland, I am doubtful if it could be made successful in so large a country as the United States. You know that the population of Switzerland is only about 3,500,000, and the area of tillable land does not exceed 10,500 acres, most of which is mountain country."

"Switzerland imports every year in the neighborhood of \$300,000,000 worth of goods and exports more than that amount. This is a wonderful record. There are no idle persons in the country. Begging is prohibited by law. Everybody is a producer in some way."

Mr. Mansfield, who was consul at Lucerne before he was transferred to St. Gall, says that Lucerne is, perhaps, the most American-like city on the continent. It is in the path of tourists, says the Washington Post, and in the season thousands of Americans sojourn there. He estimates that 25,000 Americans visited Lucerne last year, and the number is increasing annually. The season is from April to November.

"St. Gall is one of the most industrious cities in Switzerland," added Mr. Mansfield. "Its principal industry is fine embroidery and lace making. The finest and most beautiful embroidery to be found in the world comes from St. Gall. Its lace manufactures are mostly curtains. Last year St. Gall shipped to America \$18,000,000 worth of embroideries and laces, and that was by no means the large part of its trade."

"This year there will be a slight falling off, owing to the business depression that affected all industrial centers of Europe. The exports to America, however, will reach \$15,000,000 this year, and as business has once more become settled, I look for a large increase of shipments to the United States next year."

THE BIG LAPLAND AT ANTWERP.

ANTWERP, Belgium.—The Red Star line steamer Lapland of 18,565 tons is here from Belfast. She is the largest vessel that has ever come up the river. The Lapland will start April 10 on her maiden voyage to New York.

Mary Baker Eddy

By SYLV WILBUR

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Leading Events in Athletic World

YALE TRACK MEN LEAVE SATURDAY ON SOUTHERN TRIP

Will Hold Dual Meet with University of Virginia and Enter the Pennsylvania Games.

TO MEET PRESIDENT

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The only major athletic team of Yale University now left in this city is the track squad and that leaves Saturday night for Washington on the first southern trip ever taken by a Yale track team. The men will leave in time to reach Washington Sunday morning, meeting the President and taking the 3 o'clock train for Charlottesville, where the training will be held.

Practice will be carried on twice a day until April 10, the date set for the University of Virginia meet. The team will then be disbanded, with the exception of the relay men, and possibly three or four others, who will leave for Atlantic City, to take part in a two-mile relay race with either Princeton or Pennsylvania on the night of April 12.

The meet with University of Virginia promises to be a very good one, as her team is especially strong in the sprints, quarter and half-mile, the broad jump and the hurdles. J. A. Rector is expected to run in the 100-yard dash and should easily capture the event. Yale will enter the following men:

100-yard dash—G. M. Butler '09, C. W. Baird '10 S.

220-yard dash—R. B. Burch '09, C. W. Baird '10 S.

440-yard dash—E. P. Seymour '10, A. Q. Heidrich '09 S.

880-yard dash—R. A. Spitzer '09, M. D. Kirjosoff '10.

One-mile run—R. A. Spitzer '09, C. D. Cooney '10, R. L. Mann '09 S.

Two-mile run—J. C. Lightner '09, A. M. Haskell '10, M. Weeks '09.

Shot put—J. R. Kilpatrick '11, H. F. Andrews '10 S., W. A. Gobel '10.

Hammer throw—C. T. Cooney '10, H. F. Andrews '10 S., W. A. Gobel '10.

High jump—W. Canfield '09 S., R. A. Riley '09 S.

Pole vault—C. S. Campbell '09, E. T. Nelson '10, E. H. Reynolds '10 S.

120-yard hurdles—L. V. Howe '09 S., L. M. King '10.

Broad jump—J. R. Kilpatrick '11, C. W. Baird '10 S.

Trainer Mack has made arrangements to come back to New Haven April 12, in order to train such men as may return early. During the entire vacation the track house will be kept open for the use of the track men remaining here.

COLONIALS WIN TITLE AT LAST

The Colonial Club of Dorchester finally won the championship of the Amateur Boston Pin League Thursday night by a clean victory over the Newtowne Club in the final roll-off match at West Roxbury, winning all four points.

Charles Bean was high man, with a 121 single and 313 total.

COLONIAL.

	1	2	3	Totals
House	83	98	116	297
C. Bean	90	90	93	273
Drisko	95	103	108	306
I. Bean	105	103	92	300
A. Bean	94	83	92	269
Team totals	500	486	501	1487

NEWTOWNE.

	1	2	3	Totals
Swaney	100	91	107	298
Bigelow	76	87	92	255
Paul	88	111	101	300
Dubig	80	89	107	276
Lake	102	101	91	294
Team totals	452	479	498	1429

CATSKILL SYSTEM WILL PAY NEW YORK TEN MILLION A YEAR

NEW YORK—Ten million dollars a year will be the income to this city after 1915 from the new Catskill water system, which cost \$161,000,000, according to Charles M. Chadwick, a member of the board of water supply, who addressed the members of the Chamber of Commerce. He said that in his calculation an operation of 30 years was taken into account, beginning with the sale of water in 1915, when it is expected that the first delivery from the new system will be made, and that a meter price of \$65 per 1,000,000 gallons is figured.

"This shows a return of \$208,000,000 from the sale of water," said Commissioner Chadwick, "which would cover the \$161,000,000, principal, and interest on the bonds and the cost of maintenance and operation for that period, and leave a net surplus."

Discussing the engineering features of the work, Mr. Chadwick said that he had noticed that critics of the board of water supply accused it of obligating the city to an expenditure of \$100,000,000 without knowing how to cross the Hudson river.

"The board of water supply does know how to cross the Hudson river," he said, "and it is a simple proposition. We can cross it in three ways. We can cross it by a bridge, such as the Poughkeepsie bridge. Or we can cross it by pipe lines, or, again, in the ideal way, by a siphon underneath the river through the solid rock."

SCHOOL ROWING SEASON BEGINS

Three Schools Report to the Coaches for First Instructions of the Year—Others Report Today.

With the reporting of three crews representing Roxbury Latin, Rindge Manual Training and Dorchester High Thursday, schoolboy rowing on the Charles for 1909 was begun. Candidates for these four reported to Coaches Grady and O'Leary at the B. A. A. boathouse and were given a good afternoon's workout. Dorchester was the only school that did not have men enough to make up a crew, and Rindge furnished the necessary one. Roxbury Latin showed up best in practice, but it will be impossible to tell how they will develop as most of the men are new to rowing.

Candidates for English High, Nobles & Greenough, Brookline High, Volkman and Cambridge Latin will report this afternoon for the first time. Stone will not enter a crew in these races this year. It will be represented by an eight and four, and will probably have its usual eight-oar race with the Cascadia school at Ithaca this year. Practice for this school will begin Monday with Lindsay, the old Stone and Haryard oarsman, in charge.

Thursday's crews rowed in the following order:

Roxbury Latin, first crew—Crombie, stroke; Fallon, Meade, 2; Benson, bow; Rollins, coxswain. Second crew—Eichorn, stroke; Swain, 3; Hyde, 2; Price, bow; Grady, coxswain.

Rindge—Derby, stroke; McLaughlin, 3; Kronenberg, 2; Green, bow; O'Leary, coxswain.

Dorchester High—Kidder, stroke; Fletcher, 3; Nelson, 2; Kronenberg, bow; Crane, coxswain.

WOMEN WANT DISTANCE RUN

ELGIN, Ill.—Should women drivers and women in general be barred from the annual tour of the American Automobile Association, there is one driver who will be greatly disappointed. Miss Alice Potter of this city, whose sensational round trip to New York in a Haynes car last summer, carrying three lady friends and no man, caused comment, had every intention of entering her big car in the annual tour of 1909 and competing against Mrs. Cuneo, America's premier woman driver. Miss Potter said recently in a letter, "Should the A. A. A. recently the makers take any such action as they propose, I believe that the time will be ripe for the formation of a great national run for women drivers, in which only women will be allowed to enter. I am confident that there are a sufficient number of capable drivers in the United States to make such a run a grand one."

No confident is Miss Potter of her ability to handle her big car under all circumstances, that she is going right ahead in her plans for a transcontinental trip some time this year. Her trip will be well planned, and will be made for women alone, as she will take with her no man at all, doing all the necessary work on the car herself, and extricating herself from whatever troubles may beset her en route.

PRINCETON WINS A GAME.

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton won for the first time this season Thursday defeating Bowdoin 7 to 2. The score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Totals
Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bowdoin	0	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	7
Princeton	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2

Runs, Bats, Balls, Dillion, Sides 2, Warwick, Reed, Brooks, Power. Two-base hit, Clifford. Stolen bases, Ballin, Dillion 2. Sides 2, Warwick, Pittman, Reed 2, Dawson. First base on balls, off Munter 4, off LeFevre 2, off Cunningham 1. Sacrifice hits, Warwick, Reed, Struck out, by Munter 7, by LeFevre 3, by Cunningham 1. Double plays, Wandtke to Clifford; Reed to Dillion to Warwick. Hit by pitcher, Brooks, Dillion. Passed balls, Wilson 2.

BANQUET GIVEN TRAVERS.

NEW YORK—More than 50 members of the Montclair Golf Club gave a farewell dinner at the clubhouse to Jerome D. Travers, America's national golf champion Thursday night, who will sail for Scotland tomorrow to play for the British amateur golf championship during the last week of May. Travers is the holder of the Montclair Club championship and he also holds the New Jersey state title.

WILL PLAY FOR CHESS TITLE.

The New England Chess Association is to hold its annual meeting May 29 at the Boston Chess Club. The annual championship tournament will be held then between seven players representing the six New England states and the metropolitan district of Boston. In the evening there will probably be a simultaneous exhibition by some well known masters.

EAST BOSTON WINS MEET.

The East Boston High School boys won the triangular indoor meet for midgets from Brighton and Dorchester high school teams at the latter's gymnasium Thursday by a margin of 23 points. Brighton was second and Dorchester third. The honors for second place developed into a close race, Brighton getting 11 and Dorchester High nine points.

DETROIT WINS GAME.

DALLAS, Tex.—Detroit played its regular lineup Thursday, and while both teams put up an errorless game the home team was unable to score. Detroit won by three runs.

CANADIAN CREW AT SYRACUSE.

TORONTO—The Argonaut rowing committee has announced that it will send an eight and a four-oared crew to Syracuse to row May 29.

DARTMOUTH MUST DEVELOP MANY NEW TRACK TEAM MEN

Sherman and Hawley Only Members of Last Year's New England Champions of Known Quality Left.

WALKER IS CAPTAIN

HANOVER, N. H.—Captain Walker and Coach Bowler of the Dartmouth College track squad have a hard task before them to develop a track team this spring that will repeat the showings made by the 1907 and 1908 teams. A. B. Shaw, the champion hurdler, Shipley, Carns and Evans, the speedy middle distance men, who were the mainstays of last year's team and would have been sure point-winners this year, graduated last June. Pevear, who picked up some points in the weight events, has also left college. This leaves the Dartmouth team very weak in these events.

Of last year's men Sherman, the sprinter and broad jumper, and Hawley, the sprinter, are the only exceptionally good men left as a nucleus for this year's team, although Dr. Palmer, in the weights, and E. Palmer, in the high jump, gave some promise last year of developing into point-winners.

The half mile has always been one of Dartmouth's strongest events, but with the loss of Shipley and Carns the college will not have a single veteran in the event this year. The most likely candidate for the distance is Preble, a Chicago freshman. He won the event in the fall interclass games, and shows promise of developing into a good man. Half '12 is also a possibility and showed up fairly well in the Columbia meet last winter.

The loss of Shaw in the hurdles will be most keenly felt. Bollard, who played half on the eleven last fall, was a good man at this event, but he left college in February and there is now practically no dependable man for the event. Holdman, Hotelling and Marks were the second string men last year and they must be developed into place winners if Dartmouth is to score in this event.

As usual, Dartmouth is strongest in the sprints. Sherman is a star man and may be counted on to win points in any meet. Hawley is also a good man, and Marks and Ingersoll, varsity football men, will probably secure some points. There are also a number of promising freshmen.

In the distance runs Captain Walker, Barstow and Noyes are left from last year. There are also a number of promising candidates from the freshman class but they are all inexperienced men and the distances will probably prove to be the point at which Dartmouth will be weakest this year.

In the field events Dartmouth should show up well. Holdman, a transfer from Washington University who could not compete last year, will be eligible this year and will be a big addition to the team. He can do close to 12 feet in the pole vault and should be a point winner. In the broad jump Sherman is above the average college material, and in the high jump E. Palmer did good work last year.

D. Palmer and Johnson of last year's team are left in the weights. Besides Palmer in the shot put, Tobin, the football guard, is doing promising work, while in the hammer event Lewis, a freshman, is excellent material and will be a good second string man to Johnson. In the discus Hawley, who took points in the event last year, will be the first string man.

Dartmouth has 10 "D" men still in college and with this material to build is based the hope of developing a team of average strength which shall keep Dartmouth in the place that she has won for herself in track events. The team meets Harvard and Williams in dual meets on May 8 and 15 and will enter men for the New England Intercollegiate and the I. A. A. A. meets.

WOMEN PLAYERS NAME OFFICERS.

NEW YORK—The annual meeting of the Women's Tennis Association of Country Clubs of New York was held Thursday. Every prominent organization in the suburban district was represented. Miss Emily W. Scott of the country club of Westchester was elected president. Mrs. Barger-Wallach, the former president, was appointed vice-president. Miss Scott will accept the post of treasurer. The June tournament of the association will be held on the courts of the country club of Westchester this year.

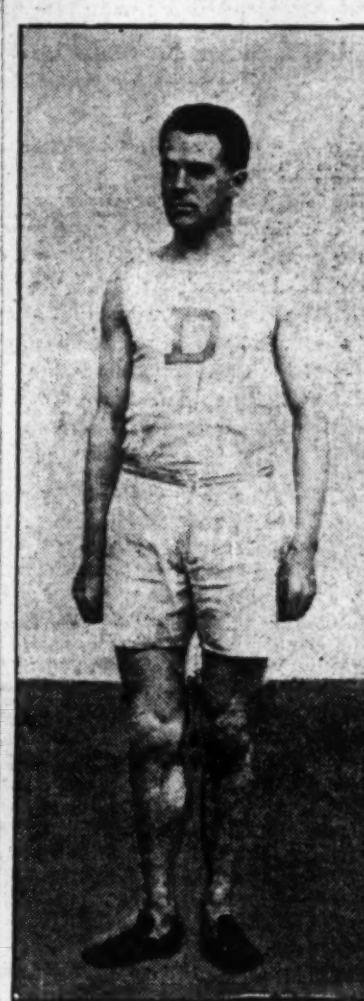
JONES MAY PLAY AGAIN.

CHICAGO—President Charles Comiskey of the Chicago American Baseball Club has arrived home from his trip to the Pacific coast. He repudiated the report that Fielder Jones had definitely declined to play with the Chicago club this season. Comiskey declared that Jones had promised to come back if there was any possible way to arrange other business in Portland, Ore.

CHICAGO AMERICANS WIN.

SIERRA BLANCA, Tex.—The Chicago Americans stopped at El Paso Thursday long enough to administer a 3 to 1 defeat to the local ball club.

MUST DEVELOP NEW MEN.



CAPT. HERMAN L. WALKER, '09, Dartmouth College track team.

FINE SCHEDULE FOR OLD COLONY

BROCKTON—The Old Colony Baseball League has announced a fine schedule for this summer. Rockland, Randolph, Weymouth, Taunton, Stoughton and Quincy will be represented. The schedule follows:

May 31—(a. m.) Rockland at Weymouth, Taunton at Quincy, Randolph at Stoughton, Weymouth at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

June 5—Randolph at Quincy, Rockland at Taunton, Weymouth at Stoughton, Taunton at Quincy, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

June 12—Taunton at Randolph, Stoughton at Rockland, Quincy at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Weymouth, Stoughton at Rockland, Quincy at Weymouth.

June 19—Randolph at Rockland, Stoughton at Quincy, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Rockland at Quincy, Weymouth at Taunton.

June 26—Taunton at Stoughton, Rockland at Quincy, Weymouth at Taunton.

July 3—Quincy at Stoughton, Rockland at Randolph, Taunton at Weymouth, Rockland at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Weymouth at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

July 10—Randolph at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

July 17—Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

July 24—Randolph at Quincy, Taunton at Stoughton, Weymouth at Taunton.

July 31—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Randolph, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Aug. 7—Taunton at Randolph, Stoughton at Rockland, Weymouth at Quincy.

Aug. 14—Randolph at Rockland, Quincy at Stoughton, Taunton at Quincy, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Aug. 21—Weymouth at Taunton, Rockland at Stoughton, Quincy at Randolph.

Aug. 28—Stoughton at Quincy, Weymouth at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Sept. 4—Stoughton at Weymouth, Randolph at Taunton, Rockland at Quincy.

Sept. 11—Quincy at Weymouth, Rockland at Stoughton, Rockland at Taunton, Stoughton at Randolph, Taunton at Quincy.

Sept. 18—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Sept. 25—Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Oct. 2—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Oct. 9—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Oct. 16—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Oct. 23—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Oct. 30—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Nov. 6—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Nov. 13—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Nov. 20—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Nov. 27—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Dec. 4—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Dec. 11—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Dec. 18—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Dec. 25—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Jan. 1—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Jan. 8—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Jan. 15—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Jan. 22—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Jan. 29—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Feb. 5—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Feb. 12—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Feb. 19—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Feb. 26—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Mar. 5—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Mar. 12—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Mar. 19—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Mar. 26—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Apr. 2—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Apr. 9—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Apr. 16—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Apr. 23—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

Apr. 30—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

May 7—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

May 14—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

May 21—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

May 28—Stoughton at Weymouth, Rockland at Taunton, Quincy at Stoughton, Quincy at Taunton, Taunton at Stoughton, Quincy at Rockland, Stoughton at Taunton, Quincy at Rockland.

EASY VICTORIES ARE SECURED BY THE BOSTON TEAMS

Nashville and University of Georgia Prove to Be No Match for the Big League Clubs.

SOME HARD BATTING

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Boston Americans play their second game with Nashville this afternoon, and unless the local team shows much better form, it should prove an easy victory for the big league team. Khaman will start in the box for Boston. It will probably be the last game played by him for Boston this year, as waivers have been granted on him, Barger and Thielman.

Thursday's game resulted in an easy victory for Boston. The Nashville pitchers were touched up for 13 hits with a total of 15 bases, resulting in nine runs. Chech and Barber

SENATORS REJECT BILL TO ESTABLISH A PARKMAN BOARD

The Massachusetts Senate has rejected the bill to establish the Parkman foundation or board of trustees to administer the \$5,000,000, which, by the will of the late George F. Parkman, was left to the city of Boston for park purposes. The chief argument used against the bill late Thursday afternoon was that nowhere did it appear that the testator had contemplated such a procedure, but rather the contrary, in leaving the money to the city and not to a board of trustees. The bill came to the Senate in the petition of Mayor Hibbard.

The bill providing that the state board of health should make regulations as to the handling of milk, to secure purity, cleanliness and healthfulness, was defeated by a vote of 4 to 16; the Senate feeling that the local boards could well handle the matter.

Governor Draper has signed the bill to require the display of the national flag on the public schools of the state. Up to the passage of this act school committees were required to provide flags for each school in their charge and proper means for displaying it. Further than that the law simply said that the flags may be displayed. The new law, however, changes this word "may" to "shall," endeavoring to make it compulsory.

No provision is made, however, for a fine in case a flag is not displayed. It will still remain for school committees to look out for it with a feeling that nothing will happen to a delinquent board if it neglects this duty.

The state board of education is expected to send a formal notice to each school board in the state in a few days officially calling attention to the new law and asking local authorities to see that it is enforced.

SHIPPING NEWS

Three large steamers arrived in the harbor this morning. Two of them, the Leyland liner *Caledonian*, Capt. Carnon, and the Georgian, Captain Wood, of the same line, docked at Hoosac docks, Charlestown. The other, the *Carisbrook*, Captain Carlstrom, from Havana, Cuba, berthed at Boston wharf, South Boston. The *Caledonian* sailed from Manchester March 17 and brings a large general cargo and 28 cattle. The Georgian left London three days later with a large and varied freight and 21 cattle. The *Carisbrook* brings an extensive consignment of sugar for the American Sugar Refining Company.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, Captain Gardner, sailing from Hoosac docks, Charlestown, at 8:30 this morning for London, is about three-quarters full of freight, her principal shipments being 32,000 bushels of wheat, 86,000 bushels of corn, 300 tons of provisions, 150 tons of flour, 150 tons of lumber and 707 head of cattle.

The White Star line steamship *Romanic*, Captain David, sailed from Naples Wednesday evening with 1200 steerage passengers. She will call at the Azores, where 200 or 300 additional steerage will join the vessel. The *Romanic* also has 55 saloon passengers and 110 second cabin. She will arrive here April 12. The rush of immigrants to this port during April promises to establish a new record. During the past few weeks there has been a marked increase in the number of aliens arriving here, and the bookings for future sailings from the other side have been heavy.

Capt. W. G. Cutler, in charge of this lighthouse district, gives notice that Mayflower obstruction buoy, a red and black horizontally striped bar, in Gloucester harbor, is reported broken off and will be replaced as soon as practicable.

The Allan liner *Corinthian*, Captain Bennie, sailed from Mystic wharf late Thursday afternoon for Liverpool and Glasgow, with seven cabin and 11 steerage passengers. She also took out a general freight cargo and 500 head of cattle.

The largest freight cargo ever sent from this port to Central America in one vessel was carried by the United Fruit Company's steamer *Limon*, Captain Smith, which sailed from Long wharf shortly after 11 o'clock Thursday for Port Limon, Costa Rica.

Capt. Robinson Gifford had the honor of bringing in Friday morning the largest catch that has been landed at T wharf for many months. He brought in as a result of his trip to Brown's bank 60,000 pounds of haddock, 40,000 pounds of cod, 10,000 pounds of eel, 20,000 pounds of halibut. Total, 112,000 pounds; value approximately \$4270.

Quite a number of vessels with good catches appeared at T wharf this morning. They were all short vessels with the exception of the *Buena*, which brought in 20,000 pounds of haddock and 3500 of cod. Some fish are in great demand, so that good sales are being made. The vessels and their catches in pounds follow: *Blanch F. Irving* 2000, *Mittana* 6500, *Thomas J. Carroll* 12,500, *Yankee* 7500, *Valentina* 10,000, *Mertis H. Perry* 9000, *Teresa & Alice* 11,000, *Rose Standish* 5500, *Mary T. Fallon* 12,500, *Massett* 3200, *Washakie* 28,500, *Edith Sylveira* 10,000, *Yelberna T. Domingoes* 17,000, *Pontiac* 12,000, *Espinete* 19,500, *Sylvia M. Nunan* 11,500, *Minerva* 15,000, *Evelyn L. Thompson* 24,300, *Stranger* 11,000, *Florida* 18,000, *Hope* 4000, *Sarah* 2500, *Hortense* 6000.

WALTHAM BUSINESS MEN TO DISCUSS MERCHANTS' WEEK

WALTHAM, Mass.—Directors of the Waltham Business Men's Association have arranged for a meeting of the merchants in Hovey Hall Monday evening, April 5, to discuss the question of whether a merchants' week will be held this year, and if so when. The Business Men's Association believes that the merchants of the city should have the opportunity of meeting and expressing their views on the subject.

George A. Fiel, president of the association, proposes that, owing to the fact that all the merchants of the city have

felt the stringent times more or less, it might be well to postpone merchants' week to July 17 instead of holding it in June. Mr. Fiel's idea is to have all the entertainment features on July 17, as the Waltham Canoe Club is understood to have general plans for a regatta about that time. It is also proposed to arrange a road race for the Saturday of the week.

One of the members of the association proposes leaving out the entertainment features and concentrating all the energies of the association in providing special features in the stores.

DON'T BUILD SILOS TOO LARGE, WARNS FARMING EXPERT

Shows Agriculturalists How
to Derive the Most Benefits
from Their Corn Crops for
the Winter.

GO SLOWLY, HE SAYS

LOWELL, Mass.—George M. Twitchell, an authority on farming, has said to say about the construction of a silo:

"So much attention is being directed to the subject of corn-growing that men are asking regarding silos as a means for utilizing the entire crop in a most economical manner. Here is one of the helpful signs of the times, for a well-filled silo means dollars saved to any farmer. At the same time, it may be seriously questioned whether there is not danger from building too large silos. One party writes about putting in a 24-foot round silo. To be sure, a 24-foot silo, 30 feet high, will doubtless insure the most economical storing of an immense amount of feeding stuff, but as the quality of the same is to be figured, it may seriously be questioned whether two silos 12 feet in diameter would not save money for the builder in a series of years.

"There is a little danger of our running wild here as elsewhere, and a 12-foot silo, well cared for, will prove its saving power to any man who grows corn which will mature, and fills his silo with the entire product—cut fine—just as the ears begin to glaze. Economy in first cost may be found in the larger silo, but economy in feeding stuff rests in the smaller. The less surface exposed to the air the less chemical changes in the ensilage."

This argument holds good that Mr. Twitchell makes, as the writer recalls the time when the first silo was built by his father on the old farm in eastern New York state. This was one of the first built in that part of the country, over 25 years ago. When heavy feeding was being made from the silo, which was a big one, the ensilage was in very prime condition, but when light feeding was the rule the stock would not eat it well as so much was spoiled from exposure to the air for some time.

OFFERS PUPILS ESSAY PRIZES

WALTHAM, Mass.—Dorothy Brewer Chapter, D. A. R., will offer cash prizes for the best essay on "Cornwallis day" by any school boy or girl in Waltham between the ages of 12 and 14 years.

This action is due to the fact that the national organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Washington has decided that from now on the specific work of the Daughters shall be patriotic education. The local chapter has decided to begin work at once, and the above offer is the result. Further details as well as the names of the judges will be announced later.

COURT DISBARS LAWYER LEWIS

Judge Richardson of the superior court today disbarred Edwin Cook Lewis, an attorney, for gross misconduct on the petition of the Boston Bar Association. Mr. Lewis appeared as his own counsel and District Attorney Hill represented the bar association.

It was alleged that on July 9, 1906, Mr. Lewis, who was acting as legal adviser for Edward L. Coy, solicited the latter to give him \$1000 to aid and save the credit of Rollin N. Adams, a client. Mr. Coy afterward asked for a receipt or note for the \$1000 as evidence that he had let him have it. Mr. Lewis denied ever receiving the money. There were other charges of unprofessional conduct.

REPORT SELLING ARMS TO CASTRO

ANTWERP—Antwerp dealers in arms and ammunition made it known today that Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, had given them large orders for goods to be consigned to a destination near Venezuela. The orders were received during Castro's stay in Berlin. It is also stated that Castro bought several ships, suitable for war purposes, but this cannot be verified. The merchants declare Castro is confident that he can rally a large force to his support should he attempt to regain the Venezuelan presidency.

PRaises IDEALS OF CLASSIC TEACHERS

(Continued From Page One.)

higher education; for a multitude of so-called practical subjects are through clamorous advocacy, thrusting themselves upon the attention of college faculties.

"You are of those who may be looked upon as among the 'Brahmins' of modern culture—a select few, perhaps—and yet of such fine ideals in learning and so fixed in your determination to conserve the highest standards in education, that your influence is exceedingly important in the councils of our time. There is a certain power of transmission, as you do your work, for the classics that is the ground of our hopes for the future of this discipline. You are to pass on your love for Greek and Roman letters to those who learn from you, catch your enthusiasm and send the glowing well-bred scholarship into the lives of others who will follow them."

"I caught my first love for the classics from my father; then an added inspiration came from my college teachers, one of whom was accustomed to read the whole of his Greek liad once every year, simply as a noble recreation; for he was not a teacher of Greek! Such a conference as you are now to hold will help to keep the ancient and almost sacred flame of classic enthusiasm aglow in your minds."

On Saturday morning President Harry A. Garfield of Williams College will deliver an address on "The Attitude of the Small College Toward the Classics," and Dr. Arthur Fairbanks, director of the Museum of Fine Arts, will speak on "Some New Acquisitions by the Museum." Saturday afternoon the members of the association will accompany Dr. Fairbanks in a tour through the new museum.

TECH INAUGURAL BOARD IS CHOSEN

The committee which will have charge of the inauguration of President Richard C. MacLaurin of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on June 7 has been chosen as follows: From the corporation, T. L. Livermore, chairman; F. P. Fish, A. L. Bradley, J. P. Munroe, G. Wigglesworth and J. Rollins, Jr.; from the faculty, Professors Bates, Tyler and Talbot, and from the alumni, Messrs. Webster, Humphreys and Little.

Arrangements are being completed for the reception, and will be announced next month. The president-elect is expected to arrive in Boston for the junior week festivities, beginning April 19, and take part in the junior prom. Mrs. MacLaurin is one of the matrons on the list.

GERMANY LOSES ART TREASURES

The art loving public of Germany sustained a heavy blow when the wonderful Marfels collection of watches, including unique specimens of the 17th century and enamels of beautiful design, acquired after many years and at a great cost, was purchased by an art dealer in Paris, reports the *Morgen Post*, Berlin.

The collection contains many specimens which can not be found in any German museum, and it is to be hoped that the fate of these valuable trinkets will not be like that of which of late has overtaken so many art treasures—that they be sent to the New World and become lost forever to Europe.

CLERKS MAY AID BUSY ATTORNEY

The committee on public service gave a hearing this forenoon on the bill providing that any clerk or stenographer in the office of the district-attorney of Suffolk may be required by the district-attorney, with the approval of the chief justice of the superior court, to perform the duties of an assistant district-attorney, but without extra compensation.

Representative Garcelon of Newton and Representative Rousmaniere of Boston, who introduced the bill, urged its passage for the purpose of expediting business in the office of the district-attorney.

AIMS TO PROTECT TRACK MEN.

NEW YORK—The public service commission today adopted an order establishing a regulation to be observed by the New York Central, the New Haven and the Long Island roads to secure the greater safety of gangs of men employed on track work.

WALTER MILLS TRIAL BEGINS. Walter Mills, charged with using the mails in a scheme to cheat and defraud and who is alleged to have victimized New England farmers, was placed on trial at the United States district court today before Judge Dodge and a jury.

HARVARD UNION TO HEAR BONAPARTE ON LAW AS A CAREER

The Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, Harvard '71, and former attorney-general of the United States, will address the men of Harvard College this evening at 8 o'clock in the living room of the union on the general subject "The Law as a Career in America."

Mr. Bonaparte will arrive in Boston at 6 o'clock and will be the guest of the officers of the Harvard Union during his stay in the college town. Elaborate provision has been made for his entertainment while in Cambridge. A dinner will be served in the guest room of the union in honor of the distinguished alumnus at 6:30 o'clock at which L. K. Lunt '09, past vice-president of the union, G. P. Gardner, active vice-president, and the graduate representative of the law school will be the reception committee.

After an exchange of toasts and reminiscences of former college days the company will adjourn to the assembly room where the members of the union will hear Mr. Bonaparte tell of his experiences as a lawyer and a statesman. At the close of the lecture the Signet Club of Harvard College, which was founded by Mr. Bonaparte while an undergraduate at college, will entertain the former brother at the club rooms at 46 Dunster street.

Owing to pressing engagements Mr. Bonaparte will take the midnight train for Washington.

The lecture this evening will be the fourth of a series instituted at the beginning of the present college year on the professions. Particularly is Mr. Bonaparte qualified to address the members of his own university on this subject as he is a graduate of the college with the class of 1871 and took the degree of LL.B. from the Harvard Law School in 1874. With all his duties as a practicing lawyer, United States secretary of state and attorney-general, he has still found time to devote to the interests of Harvard College having served on the board of overseers for 12 years from 1891 to 1903.

GREATER BOSTON BRIEFS

The directors of the Waltham public library have reelected Nathan Warren chairman, William D. Parkinson secretary and Harold T. Dougherty librarian.

The variety store of Lewis J. Ullian at 1508 Tremont street, Roxbury, was damaged by fire at 8:30 o'clock this morning to the extent of \$1000.

Many pupils of the evening schools of Boston will be graduated tonight in gowns made by themselves through skill gained during the winter at night school. In many instances the expense of such gowns has been less than \$150.

The children's class at the Chestnut Hill riding school gave a very clever and amusing entertainment before a large audience of admiring relatives and friends Thursday afternoon. Some of the youthful participants were in fancy costumes representing clowns, circus riders, soldiers and Scotch lassies.

City Collector Charles R. Brown today entered suit in the superior court against the firm of Joseph F. Paul & Co., asking that an injunction be granted restraining them from doing business until they have settled their tax bills with the city of Boston for the last three years, aggregating \$1090.

THIRD MAN ENTERS TREASURER FIGHT

A three-cornered fight is now on for the state treasurer's vacancy. The entrance of ex-Senator Clinton Q. Richmond of North Adams into the contest is said to be worrying both sides.

The North Adams man is credited with being affiliated with financial interests in New York and Connecticut that are closely connected with banking circles in Boston and the other cities of the state.

While his candidacy at the start is supposed to divide the united western support of A. P. Langtry of Springfield, it is also believed to have attracted certain financial interests from being so enthusiastic over the candidacy of Senator Elmer A. Stevens of Somerville.

CUBANS GUILTY OF REBELLION.

HAVANA—Vincent Cortes and his son Francisco, former sergeants in the rural guard, today were found guilty of rebellion as a result of their participation in the recent revolt and sentenced to be shot. Corporal Pichardo was acquitted. The five civilians, who were members of Cienfuegos Cortes' mutiny have not yet been tried.

DENIES WAR RUMOR.

WASHINGTON—Senator Herrate, the Guatemalan minister, has received the following cablegram from President Cabrera of Guatemala: "Deny most emphatically the news in press regarding movement of Guatemalan troops on the Honduran frontier, as such news is entirely false."

WATCH ITALIAN STEAMER.

NEW YORK—Central office detectives went down the bay to quarantine this afternoon to search the incoming Italian steamer *Lombardia*, believed to have on board among her 1600 steerage passengers several suspects wanted in connection with the Lieutenant Petrosino case at Palermo.

BOSTON BOOMERS NAME MEN TO DEAL WITH CITY TRAFFIC

The first action of the Boston 1915 committee, even before a permanent organization has been effected, is the creation of a committee to deal with the transportation problems of Boston.

This committee, chosen late Thursday, includes several very prominent men. The committee comprises: Charles S. Mellen, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; Lucius Taitte, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad; J. H. Hustis, assistant general manager of the Boston & Albany Railroad; William A. Bancroft, president of the Boston Elevated Railroad; James J. Storrow, president of the Boston Merchants Association; Bernard J. Rothwell, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Robert Winsor of Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Michael H. Sullivan, president of the United Improvement Association; Charles H. Jones, chairman of the transportation committee of the Boston Merchants Association; Louis D. Brandeis of the Public Franchise League, and D. O. Ives, manager of the transportation bureau, Boston Merchants' Association.

One part of the plan which has been

devised for the betterment of Boston is to formulate and put into execution an intelligent system of transportation for New England which shall include all means of transportation, as well as all kinds of traffic. To attain this end, one of the strongest committees that has ever been appointed in any city, has been secured.

All the elements in the city which have been actively engaged in the transportation question are represented whether the companies on one hand or the public on the other are considered. The heads of three railroads, and of one street railway, the representatives of the commercial, financial and popular interests are met together on the committee which gives promise that something will be accomplished.

It is assumed that the interests of the transportation companies and that of the public are identical in this matter, so that all can work together for the common good. The committee will hold a meeting soon, and organize for the work, of which the public will be kept constantly informed, so that all may help to its speedy accomplishment.

CLEANLINESS TO AID PROVIDENCE BOOM

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—"The boom must come before the boom, in the affairs of any city," said Mayor Henry Fletcher before the Eighth Ward Improvement Association in the Webster avenue grammar school. "It is absolutely certain that there can be no material and lasting boom to a city until the residents have taken pains to sweep it up clean. With our city clean, we are in a position to advertise its advantages, and feel assured that none can find fault with our methods of city-keeping."

Mayor Fletcher, while talking on the "boom" movement, protested the New Haven railroad building freight sheds upon the viaduct leading into the East side tunnel, directly in the center of the city. The mayor has asked the company to remove these sheds, but he states that under the law nothing can be done and if the sheds are taken down it will be through the consideration of the company for the wishes of the people of the city.

The subject of forestry and tree planting was discussed by State Forester Jesse B. Mowry, City Forester George E. Johnson and Henry A. Barker, secretary of the metropolitan park commission. Mr. Mowry, who followed Mayor Fletcher, said in part:

"Forestry is preeminently a public service for it gives more to the future than to the present generations. We leave something for those who follow us, rather than give ourselves a benefit. The man who helps develop the forest resources which are fundamental to all industrial activity and growth, leaves a valuable legacy to future generations. In marked contrast is the man who skins the earth of its natural advantages for his own and immediate gain."

City Forester Johnson told the gathering that no new trees had been set out by his department this year, because all the money appropriated had been used in maintaining the trees already in place. He urged that more money be appropriated. Henry A. Barker briefly told of the work of the metropolitan park commission.

PLUMBERS OPPOSE STATE EXAMINER

Several master plumbers appeared before the committee on mercantile affairs this morning in opposition to the bill to provide for a state board of examiners of plumbers.

They opposed the bill on the ground that it would be an extra expense and a hardship on the employers, since they would be called upon in most cases to pay the registration fees, etc., of their employees. They also argued that there is already sufficient law on the statutes regulating their particular line of business.

Among those who appeared in opposition to the bill were J. A. Craig of Boston, J. W. Kennelley of Springfield, John Cavigne of Salem, W. H. Parks, Jr. of Taunton, and E. J. Kelley of Boston. Those favoring the bill were heard at a previous session.

REPORT BILL TAXING DEPOSITS.

In executive session this morning the committee on banks and banking voted to report a bill providing that deposits in the savings departments of trust companies shall be subject to taxation in the same manner and at the same rate as deposits in savings banks.

TAFT TO VISIT NORWICH, CONN.

WASHINGTON—President Taft today promised to visit Norwich, Conn., on July 4, if Congress is not in session then. On that day the town will celebrate its 250th anniversary. The President received the invitation to attend from Senators Bradlee and Bulkeley and Representatives Higgins today.

CHANGES ON DELAWARE & HUDSON.

WILKESBARRE, Pa.—Important changes are expected among the officials of the Delaware & Hudson railroad company within the next few days, the first important move being made today when Chief Engineer James McMartin of Albany, one of the big men on the road, retired.

BOSTONIANS TALK ON ELIOT'S REFUSAL OF AMBASSADORSHIP

(Continued From Page One.)

THE HON. JOHN D. LONG says he regrets that Dr. Eliot does not find his way clear to accept the charge of ambassador to Great Britain, because he thinks him an admirable man.

REV. PAUL REVERE FROTHINGHAM, an overseer of Harvard College, said that he presumed Dr. Eliot would decline the offer of the ambassadorship and that he thought he could be of greater use here at home. He also said that Dr. Eliot always had been careful in placing his services where they would do the most good to his fellowmen. Mr. Frothingham expressed himself as glad that Mr. Eliot was going to stay in this country.

BERNARD J. ROTHWELL, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said that he was sorry Dr. Eliot had declined, because he thought he would make an admirable representative.

HON. WINSLOW WARREN, member of the board of overseers of Harvard College, said that if President Eliot had declined the ambassadorship, all that he could say was that he regretted it very much, for it was, indeed, unfortunate for the country.

LIET-GOV. LOUIS A. FROTHINGHAM, a member of the board of overseers of Harvard, declared that he was sincerely sorry to learn of President Eliot's determination because he felt that President Eliot would have filled the position so creditably and with such satisfaction to the people of both the United States and Great Britain.

EX-MAYOR JOSIAH QUINCY, grandson of President Josiah Quincy of Harvard, said he thought that President Eliot acted wisely in refusing the post of ambassador to England, and that the promptness of his decision shows a proper appreciation of the dignity of the office tendered to him.

The offer was creditable to President Taft, he said, and it has certainly elicited, not only on the part of Harvard men, but throughout the country at large, an appreciation of President Eliot's character and standing which is highly complimentary to him. But for reasons that it would take too much space to state he believed President Eliot acted very wisely.

NEWSBOY "GIVES OUT" ENGAGEMENT

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A new way of announcing engagements has been introduced. Joseph A. Richards has two daughters. Thursday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Richards gave a luncheon at the Aldine Association in New York. Everybody was having a good time when a newsboy burst into the room with a bundle of newspapers under his arm.

"Extra, full account of the latest engagements," he shouted.

For a moment all the guests were astonished. The boy continued to shout. Then the women of the party got hold of the newspapers and tore them open. Out of each dropped the formal announcement of the engagement of Miss Bertha Richards and Miss Alice Francis Richards to Milton Towne and Dion W. Kennedy.

Everybody said it was most original.

CANADIAN TREATY PASSED AT PARIS

PARIS—The Senate, by a vote of 317 to 6, adopted the Franco-Canadian commercial treaty. Senators Delahaye, Le Breton and others made a last effort to further postpone action on it, pending the revision of the French tariff. They directed their attacks especially against the clauses relating to cattle and agricultural machinery, asserting that the machinery clause would open a side door to the United States.

M. Viger, president of the tariff commission, said in reply that the importation of cattle into France was practically impossible. All the efforts of the United States, Canada and the Argentine republic in this direction had failed. As to machinery, he declared that since its manufacture was not a national industry, competition with regard to its importation would serve a useful purpose.

THE REAL THING

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And in spending your money you want to be sure of full value in return.

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DECLARES BOSTON HARBORS LEATHER TRUST'S QUARTERS

WASHINGTON.—Representative Moore, Republican, of Pennsylvania, led off the discussion on the Payne tariff bill today with a plea for safe, sane and conservative protection.

Mr. Young, Republican, of New York, declared that unless hides remained on the free list, inside of 10 years the beef trust would control the entire leather and shoe market and be so firmly entrenched as to put the Standard Oil monopoly in the shade. He asserted that the Dingley tariff on hides had cost the people \$60,000,000 in higher prices for shoes.

Mr. Young said that the beef trust had already begun its work of forming a leather trust, by establishing 15 or 20 tanneries, with headquarters in Boston. They buy cattle by weight, he said, pay at the price for beef, then tan the hide, which is worth more than double what they paid for it at beef prices.

Mr. Speight, Democrat, Mississippi, said that he regretted that there was some foundation for the charge that a number of southern representatives showed a disposition to get their share of "tariff graft" that was formerly distributed only in other sections of the country. Speaking of the duty on lumber, he said that no protest against the lower duties had come to him from consumers, and he predicted that a day of reckoning would come to members who listened to the voice of the lumber trust and advocated higher duties. He complained of the tax on cotton bagging and ties as an unfair tax on an agricultural product, saying that it taxed cotton a million dollars a year.

ROAD TAX BILL IS INTRODUCED

CONCORD, N. H.—The reformers have succeeded in their efforts to introduce a measure in the House providing for the taxation of railroads. Affidavits were read to support the contention of the reformers that the Boston & Maine Railroad lobby has interfered in matters of legislation.

The affidavits purported to repeat conversations by telephone between Gen. Charles J. Hamblett and John L. Spring, attorneys of Nashua, and Mr. Ryder, at the Boston & Maine railroad headquarters in Boston. The representatives who signed the affidavits deposed that they overheard the talk while waiting outside of a telephone booth in the State House.

GREAT RAILROAD CASE NEARS END

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—After over two years of litigation and investigation the government's suit to wipe out the combination alleged to be maintained by the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis came up Thursday before the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Missouri for final argument.

Many ponderous volumes were presented to corroborate the charge that the terminal association and the 14 other railroad companies used as co-defendants have a monopoly on the traffic of the country passing over those trunk lines to and from St. Louis.

TASTES CHEESE TO DECIDE CASE

CLEVELAND, O.—Justice Terrell took a bite from a chunk of cheese in court and after testing it judicially and pondering for several moments rendered a decision for the defendant in the case of Jacob Bender against the Cleveland Cheese Company for a salary of \$25 a week for five weeks.

Mr. Bender was supposed to be an expert cheese-maker, but the company contended that he ruined cheese worth \$400. Mr. Bender brought cheese to court to disprove this contention.

WINDOW GLASS MEN IN MERGER

COLUMBUS, O.—At a meeting of representatives of leading independent window glass factories, final agreement was reached by which they will concentrate their efforts in the Imperial Window Glass Company.

Over 95 per cent of the independent manufacturers of the country signed the preliminary agreement, and the plants which remain outside the merger are small or are closed down.

A committee of seven was appointed to arrange details of incorporation. This committee will report in Pittsburgh next week.

MOTOR LIFEBOAT NOW IN SERVICE

NEW YORK.—The Storm King, the new power lifeboat intended for use along the New Jersey coast, arrived here Thursday. It is to go into service at the Sandy Hook life saving station.

The boat is 36 feet long, 10 feet beam, and is equipped with a 30-horsepower engine capable of a speed of about 11 knots an hour. The woodwork is mahogany and the boat is non-capsizable and self-bailing.

FIRE DESTROYS BIG STORE.

HARTSVILLE, S. C.—Fire destroyed the wholesale and retail merchandise store of J. L. Koker here today and damaged adjoining property. The loss will amount to \$100,000.

GIBRALTAR CHEERS ROOSEVELT DURING STAY OF TWO HOURS

(Continued From Page One.)

deck, while the thousands on the dock and the shore cheered repeatedly.

"Wasn't it just splendid!" Mr. Roosevelt exclaimed as he finally made his way to his suite.

The run to Gibraltar from the Azores was made in beautiful weather and all the members of the Roosevelt party were in splendid health on landing here. The Hamburg's stops at Horta, Island of Fayal, and Ponta Delgada, Island of Sao Miguel, furnished Mr. Roosevelt the keenest enjoyment.

At Ponta Delgada he went on a wild fowl hunt, though every member of the party observed a discreet silence when questioned as to the size of the "bag." As the boat neared the Hamburg the latter's band played "America." Mr. Roosevelt stood up bareheaded in recognition of the national air.

In boarding the Hamburg Mr. Roosevelt stood in the companionway until the last one of his party had come aboard.

Wednesday was a day of sport aboard the Hamburg with bolster fighting and numerous kinds of racing held on the spar deck. Mr. Roosevelt himself umpired the races.

He was referee, in fact, too, as well as in name, and entered into the sports with such zest that the passengers who crowded the deck frequently applauded him for his strenuous participation.

Kermitt won two events in the races and received his prizes from his father's hands.

Thursday morning Mr. Roosevelt made a round of inspection of the ship, accompanied by Captain Burmeister. Thursday night the "Kaiser's dinner" was given, and the passengers took advantage of the occasion to present Mr. Roosevelt with an address, in which they set forth their pleasure at having had the opportunity of becoming so intimately acquainted with him. The address wished him good luck on his hunt.

Trip to Messina Given Up; Italy Plans Royal Welcome

ROME.—Theodore Roosevelt will not visit Messina, despite the fact that King Victor had placed the big battleship Umberto at his disposal. Time will not permit. This was finally decided after a conference between the Italian officials and the steamship companies that have charge of the distinguished visitor.

The captain of the steamer Admiral, on which Colonel Roosevelt will continue his voyage to Mombasa, reported that he would not be able to make a special stop at Messina, while Ambassador Griscom explained that the time at Colonel Roosevelt's disposal is too short to allow the special trip by warship King Victor had planned.

The program as at present arranged will take up all of Mr. Roosevelt's time Sunday, the only day he will be on Italian soil. When the Hamburg reaches Naples Sunday she will be met by Ambassador Griscom and the local authorities. Colonel Roosevelt and his party will be escorted to their hotel and if time permits will later be driven about the city.

In the evening the colonel will be the guest of honor at a dinner tendered by the Duke and Duchess Aosta, which will also be attended by Ambassador Griscom. Inasmuch as the Duchess Aosta has recently covered the same territory that will be gone over by the African hunters, it is expected that big game hunting will be the chief topic discussed.

Just what hotel the Roosevelt party will stay at is being kept a profound secret by the authorities.

An official telegram by the government to Gibraltar, asking for a sketch of Colonel Roosevelt's plans, remains unanswered.

While it is not yet known if the King will go to meet Colonel Roosevelt, the general impression is that he will not.

Ambassador Griscom holds to that opinion. Asked for a statement today, he said:

"I am in the dark as to the King's plans, but inasmuch as I have not been informed that he will be in Naples I must believe that he will not go there."

RADCLIFFE GIRLS HEAR ART TALK

Radcliffe College Art Club held its second open meeting Thursday afternoon at which Prof. Charles H. Moore of the fine arts department of Harvard and director of the Fogg Art Museum, gave a most interesting talk on the landscape painter, J. M. W. Turner.

The meeting was held in Agassiz House and was well attended. Miss Lucile Douglas, president of the club, introduced the speaker.

Professor Moore gave a brief survey of landscape painting up to the time of Turner with particular mention of the artists who directly influenced the painter, such as Claude Lorraine and others. He pronounced Turner the first impressionist, different and superior to those of the French school. He closed by explaining the general misunderstanding and harsh criticism of Turner's work as being generally due to ignorance of the principles of landscape painting.

DOVER (N. H.) PASTOR RESIGNS.

DOVER, N. H.—The Rev. Clarence M. Seamans, pastor of the Advent Church and chaplain of the county farm, has tendered his resignation. Mr. Seamans came to Dover from Chelsea, Mass., succeeding the Rev. Harry E. Shattuck, now of Lowell, Mass.

FIFTY MILLIONS COAL FIELD PRICE

Schwab Heads Independent Steel Combination Which Buys Block to Insure Coking Supply.

WASHINGTON, Pa.—Fifty million dollars is the approximate price paid for the immense coal field controlled by J. V. Thompson, the Uniontown (Pa.) speculator, extending over Washington, Fayette and Green counties, which has been transferred to a combination of independent steel concerns. More than 100,000 acres were involved in the deal, the selling price averaging about \$500 an acre. The deal has been pending for months, and it was at first reported the prospective purchaser was the United States Steel Corporation.

The final papers have been signed here and the first payment to Thompson and his associates was made Thursday. The deal is a record one as regards amount of money invested in the Pennsylvania bituminous field. The independent combine is headed by Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and every important independent concern in the country is interested with the exception of the Jones & Laughlin Company, which controls its own fields.

The independent combine was made for a protective measure and to thwart the United States Steel Corporation in its policy of cornering the local coking coal supply. The coal block has been acquired by Thompson gradually for years, some of it being purchased as low as \$35 an acre. Thompson, it is said, will head a company to control the block.

SCOUTS START ON ECONOMY RUN

NEWPORT, R. I.—The scout cruisers Birmingham, Salem and Chester started this morning at 9 o'clock from Brenton's Reef lightship on their third coal economy test. This run will be of 2000 miles at 20-knot speed, occupying four days and four hours. They sailed at Bradford Thursday.

When the 2000-mile run is completed the cruisers will coal again and have a full-speed run of 24 hours, which will complete the series of tests. Later the three scouts will go to the New York navy yard, where they will receive new propellers especially designed by the navy department. After these are installed they will go to the government speed course off Rockland, Me., for trials with the new propellers.

POMONA GRANGE MEETS IN LOWELL

LOWELL, Mass.—Middlesex North Pomona Grange held its regular meeting today at Odd Fellows' Hall, Center-ville. Dinner was served at 12:15 by the Billerica Grange. The topic for lecture hour was "The Farm Home."

Papers by the following Grange members were read: Mrs. Chamberlain of Carlisle and Mrs. Leonard W. Wheeling of Westford. Readings by Miss Esther Whipple of Tyngsboro, a musical and literary program by the children of the Chelmsford Grange, in charge of Mrs. F. J. Spaulding, and the question for general discussion by the Grange "Recreation, What Is It and How Much Time Should Be Devoted to It," were the important features of this meeting.

WALTHAM MOTH WORK IMPROVES

WALTHAM.—Work of gypsy moth extermination has been going on in this city for several weeks under the direction of state inspectors, and considerable progress has been made. State Superintendent L. H. Worthley of the gypsy moth department states that conditions in Waltham are better at present than they have been for a long time, and are constantly improving. Where formerly 50 egg clusters were overlooked the average number is now not over ten.

While it is not yet known if the King will go to meet Colonel Roosevelt, the general impression is that he will not. Ambassador Griscom holds to that opinion. Asked for a statement today, he said:

LOWELL MILITIA BOYS INSPECTED

LOWELL, Mass.—The annual state inspection of Company G, 6th regiment, was held Thursday night at the armory, the inspecting officer being Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Cook of the 6th regiment and Captain Steward Wise attached to the 6th regiment.

The company went through close and extended order and following the drill the officers inspected the company quarters.

TAFT ARRANGES BAND CONCERTS

WASHINGTON.—The new speedway, down near the Potomac, will be popularized this summer by band concerts twice weekly, by order of President Taft.

The first concert will be given about the middle of April and from that time on until cold weather the Marine Band will play on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The idea is said to have originated with Mrs. Taft. In order to show their interest in the innovation, the President and Mrs. Taft will appear at the concerts.

ENGROSS MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

AUGUSTA, Me.—The Senate has engrossed the bill making liquor containing more than 1 per cent of alcohol an intoxicating liquor, after the clause including cider in the list of liquors was eliminated.

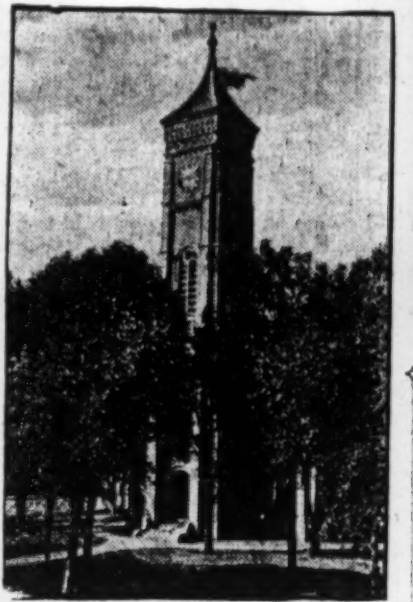
Maple Tree Thrives in a Tower

Fifteen Feet High, It Gives the Name of "Lone Tree City" to Greensburg, Indiana.

BIRDS CARRIED SEED

GREENSBURG, Ind.—One of the most interesting and picturesque wonders of nature is the tree growing from the tower on the court house at Greensburg, Indiana.

The building was erected between the years 1854 and 1860, with a four-sided



VIEWS OF THE TOWER TREE.

The steeple is 110 feet high and stands in the midst of a maple grove.

tower facing the east, and containing a clock on each side. This tower stands 110 feet high, with the maple tree growing from a crevice in the stones. It

HARRIMAN REACHES NEW YORK; ENDS TEN-THOUSAND-MILE TRIP

(Continued From Page One.)

city late on Thursday after his long vacation and business trip over the network of Harriman railroads in the West, the Southwest and Mexico.

"I'm all right," was his terse rejoinder to a question as to the state of his health.

"Retirement? I've not had time to think about it," said Mr. Harriman. "I'm a little tired once in a while, but that's to be expected. There's too much work for me to do to think of retirement yet."

Mr. Harriman dwelt on the improvements which he saw in progress and recently completed along the lines of the Southern Pacific during his travels. About the Mexican west coast extensions of the Southern Pacific he was particularly enthusiastic. In this connection he was anxious to have corrected what he declared was a misstatement in a recent interview.

"I was made to say that we were constructing a line down the west coast of Mexico," he said.

"What should have been said was that we had already constructed it. The line is now completed from Nogales, Ariz., on the Mexican line, to Mazatlan, Mex., and in reality a new country has been discovered by the railroad connection. In our tract opened up by irrigation 600,000 acres of the best of land are made available for cultivation and opened to a market."

"American help needed in the development? Yes, in a directive way. There is plenty of labor, but American initiative and executive ability will count here as elsewhere."

SPEAKS HIGHLY OF STORAGE EGGS

MINNEAPOLIS.—Prof. John L. Coulter of the economic department of the state university today gave his class a lesson on egg buying, incidentally contravening a time-honored idea of the housewife. He declared that storage eggs are much better than the fresh ones. His theory is that eggs put in storage and carefully inspected are as good after three years as they were when packed away.

"The fresh egg of commerce," declared the professor, "is in all probability an egg that would be discarded in the storage house, and still further nine out of 10 dozen so-called fresh eggs sold in stores are more than a year old."

TAUNTON IN DARKNESS.

TAUNTON, Mass.—Owing to a deadlock on the street lighting contract this city was lightless Thursday evening and the citizens are up in arms to have some action taken toward granting a contract at once. The mayor says that it is the duty of the city council to act and not until they grant the contract will the streets be lighted.

PRESENT TO GRANGE MASTER.

DOVER, N. H.—R. M. Handy, retiring superintendent of the county farm and master of Cochecho Grange, has been presented with a handsome past master's jewel and his wife with a valuable set of silver ware. They are to take up their residence at Brewster, N. Y.

TAFT GET FIRST PAY CHECK.

WASHINGTON.—Thursday was President Taft's first pay day as chief executive, the amount of the check which the treasury messenger carried to the White House being \$3625.01.

THREE WALTHAM TEACHERS RESIGN

School Board Names Successors and Inspects Plans for Proposed New Heating and Ventilating Plant.

WALTHAM.—At a meeting of the school board Thursday evening plans of the new heating and ventilating plant proposed for the Bright school on Grove street were inspected and discussed but no definite action taken. Bills were approved amounting to \$9705.76 and the superintendent was allowed \$240.68 for text books and supplies.

The resignations of Miss Celina H. Lewis of the South grammar school, Miss Bertha L. Thresher of the North grammar school and Miss Florence B. Amsden of the Robbins kindergarten were accepted. Miss Grace Stone and Miss Winifred B. Marshall were elected permanent teachers.

A communication was received from the Somerville school board asking the local board to approve a resolution adopted by Somerville in favor of having the annual convention of the Middlesex Teachers' Convention held on Friday instead of Saturday. After some discussion this communication was referred to a special committee of three; the committee will confer with and find out the wishes of the teachers in the matter and report back to the board.

NEGROES PROMISE PRESIDENT AID

WASHINGTON.—A delegation of negroes from Mississippi, composed of bankers, business men, lawyers and educators, called at the White House Thursday to offer President Taft whatever assistance they could render in working out the policies outlined by him in his inaugural address. The visit had to do solely with the negro problem in the South. The delegation was headed by Charles Banks, cashier of the Bank of Mount Bayou, Miss., and included the president of three other banks in addition to the representatives of other interests.

In his address the chairman said: "Like you, we do not believe that any satisfactory and lasting results can be reached without the cooperation of the representatives of the more than 10,000,000 negroes who are the bone of contention; like you, we do not believe that any satisfactory and lasting results can be obtained without the approval and cooperation of the dominant class, the whites, in our section, and any policy that makes for peace between us, that means to bring us more closely together, so far as the public good is concerned and the general uplift of our section, and in that uplift the uplift of the nation as well, is much desired by us; and our presence here is to assure you that if we but understand you aright, the negroes of Mississippi will do their part in bringing about the desired ends, and hope not so to conduct themselves at any time as to embarrass your well begun administration."

When he finally reached a discussion of governmental affairs Mr. Harriman, if less explicit than in some recent statements, had positive opinions to offer as to general lines of policy. "Less red tape and more work," was the motto he recommended as precept in governmental circles. "Elasticity in expenditure, making the outgo fit the income; these are the principles that ought to rule in governmental as in private business."

Mr. Harriman said he found in the West and Southwest a vastly changed sentiment toward the railroads. With such a sentiment predominant there would be encouragement for the railroads to go ahead with development work, he thought. "The trouble, however," he said, "is that changed sentiment has not yet been crystallized into changed laws. The same repressive laws still stand on the statute books, and until they are altered there will be no really practical basis to work upon."

"Repeal of repressive state laws is imperative if the railroad lines the people need and that the railroads want to build are to be constructed. The truth is, however, that the states, in adopting these laws, only followed the example of the national government. Now the national government should reverse the example and inaugurate the modification. I should say not repeal, but readjustment of the laws regulating the corporations is the necessary process. I contend that the Sherman law was never meant to apply to the railroads."

TECH MAN WINS FOREIGN PRIZE

The Paris prize committee of the American Society of Beaux Arts architects have announced that Louis Svartz of Seattle, Wash., and a member of the architectural department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been selected as one of the five successful candidates in its preliminary 12-hour test for the Paris prize. Mr. Svartz will take the 24-hour test in the final competition on Saturday.

MISSIONARIES GET FUR COATS

The board of home missions desires gratefully to acknowledge the prompt and generous response to the recent appeal for fur coats for western missionaries, says the New York Observer. The required number has been received by the men in the field.

A MILLION FOR JERSEY PARK.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—The bond issue of \$1,000,000 for a public park in Hudson county has been authorized by the Hudson county board of freeholders. It is understood that the Sackley property site on the dividing line of Jersey City and West Hoboken will be selected.

HOW THE TARIFF AFFECTS SUITS

WASHINGTON.—A \$50 American suit of clothes has a \$12 tariff tax on it. This estimate was made by an importing tailor. The tariff is on the woolen cloth, the buttons, the lining and the braid.

REBUILD BURNED MILL.

LOWELL, Mass.—George C. Moore has a gang of men at work tearing down the brick walls of his burned mill at North Chelmsford. Contractors Miner and O'Neil are laying their plans and will commence at once to build the new mill.

WALTHAM GRANGE BRANCH STARTS

Massachusetts State Deputy Addresses the Preliminary Meeting and Date Is Set for Election of Officers.

WALTHAM, Mass.—A local branch of the State Grange was organized in Waltham Thursday evening, and it was voted to hold a meeting next Friday evening when the officers will be elected and installed. Miss Graham was appointed temporary secretary and ex-Alderman Edward A. Warren was appointed temporary treasurer. A committee of three were chosen for the purpose of arranging for quarters where the fortnightly meetings of the grange will be held; they were directed to report at the next meeting. Alderman H. E. Wallace presided.

William T. Herrick of Westboro, a deputy of the Massachusetts State Grange, outlined the work and purposes of the Grange, and gave a short account of its history. He gave an outline of the fire insurance system and the cooperative stores that had been started by the organization and showed the benefits to the members. He said that the Grange was mainly responsible for the establishment of the rural free delivery service, and that it was now endeavoring to have a law passed establishing a parcels post.

MIDDLESEX MILK DEALERS ACTIVE

LOWELL, Mass.—An organization has been perfected by 30 milk producers from North Middlesex county. A unanimous vote was carried protesting against the present milk standard in Massachusetts.

Walter E. Morrison of Billerica is chairman, Alfred S. Howe of Lowell is secretary, R. S. Fox of Draught, Walter Parsons of Tewksbury and Leonard Wheeler of Westford were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws and a committee of one from each town will be appointed to secure new members.

One milk producer read a notice received from Boston milk contractor to whom he sells milk saying the firm was opposed to a report of present law since it would bring unscrupulous dealers into competition.

INVENTS BALLOON DESTROYER.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—C. W. Sirch of this city has announced that he has invented a "dirigible balloon destroyer," which is guaranteed to destroy any balloon at a distance of 10 miles. Sirch says he will use a powerful electric spark to ignite the gas in the balloon, but declines to make further statement.

RUINED BY PLAYING RACES.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—At a bankruptcy hearing here it developed that Henry Heusch, a once prosperous business man, who had a string of grocery stores, went broke playing the races. He said that in two years he lost thousands at the tracks in New York and vicinity.

F. GRAY CO.
WASHINGTON & HANOVER STS.

Easter Boys' Sale

1000 Boys' Suits

Double-breasted, Pure Worsted; Made by the OWL Brand, 5th Ave. N. Y. Value \$6 and \$7. Now **3.90**

Pants Extra

Rugs, Carpets, Draperies

This represents THE BIGELOW IMPERIAL, the best Rug made at the price.

9 x 12	37.50
8.3 x 10.6	31.50
6 x 9	25.00
3 x 5.3	6.75
Saxony Rugs, 9x12	50.00
Wilton Rugs, 9x12	38.50
Brussels Rugs, 9x12	28.50
Axminster Rugs, 9x12	25.00
Axminster Rugs, 9x12	19.50

Draperies

Muslin, French edgings, hem-stitched, \$1.50 value.	1.00
Cluny, hand made, French edge and insertion; \$4 and \$5 value.	2.50 and 3.25
Scotch Madras, absolutely fast color, oil-dyed, imported. Regular \$7.50 value.	4.75 and 5.75

Frothingham, Heffernan & Co.
169-171 Washington St. Store formerly occupied by Joel Goldthwaite & Co.

Musical Events in Boston

"PELLEAS AND MELISANDE."

Melisande, an unknown princess, wife of Golaud. Miss Mary Garden Genevieve, mother of Pelleas and Golaud. Mlle. Gerville-Reache Little Yniold, son of Golaud by a former wife. Mlle. Trentini Pelleas, grandson of Arkel. Dalmores Golaud, half-brother to Pelleas. Dufranne Arkel, King of Allemonde. Crabbe The Doctor. Cleofonte Campanini Stage director. Jacques Cointi



(Copyright by Miskin, New York.)

MME. DORIA.

A Boston singer, a mezzo-soprano, who takes the part of Amneris in Verdi's "Aida" Saturday night.

as much as his duty here was to assist, not to guide the action and the singing. Campanini in his conducting thinks along with Debussy, as leaders do who read that composer's scores successfully.

Debussy offers no opportunity for brilliant conducting, it is the contemplative interpreter only that succeeds with his music, and Campanini showed himself to be such. He knew just what kind of persuasion was needed to bring out the thought underlying Debussy's strange collocations of harmony and rhapsodies of tune.

The scenery of Thursday night was consistently beautiful and adapted to the drama and there was no evidence of

anything being put into service because it would do well enough. It was planned on a soft, cool motive of color. When over possible there was a water view, either of a river or of the sea, and these as a succession of pictures were almost enough in themselves to tell a story. There was less of that sudden break between foreground and background than has been observed in some of the scenery of the earlier operas and the imagination did not have to labor to make the distances seem distant. Something could be said about the successful effects of light upon the water and about other matters that come in the domain of the stage director; it is enough to note that Mr. Cointi managed to get his "Pelleas and Melisande" scenery into the strained spaces of the Boston Theater with good results.

Even the unimportant parts in the drama were taken by able singers, but only the work of Dufranne, Mary Garden and Dalmores calls for attention. Dalmores was just equal to the part of Pelleas, but he gave it no distinction. His voice could not much help him, agreeable as it was, for acting, not singing, was the chief requisite. A better Pelleas than he was not particularly needed, but acting of a little less merit than his would not have been sufficient. Miss Garden was interesting because of her complete mastery of her impersonation and because of her ability to fill a part so different from that in which she appeared two nights earlier. Since the singing question did not enter into Miss Garden's performance there was nothing to mar her success. Golaud, the only character in the drama who is much of the time a human being and not a symbol or type of something besides himself, was acted worthily and powerfully by Dufranne. The workings of Golaud's mind were all told by the orchestra; when the riddle of the world was plaguing him the worst there was a corroding theme or motive which preceded his entrances upon the stage, but Dufranne the actor would have been competent to represent the character of Golaud without such assistance from the composer.

SEES PROVIDENCE GUIDING NATION

Colonel Scanlan Says It Has Not Been Accident That Great Crises Have Produced Men to Solve Them.

The glory and success of the United States are results not of accident, but of providential foresight declared Col. John F. Scanlan of the U. S. Grant post, who spoke at the meeting of Old Glory post in the Masonic Temple, Chicago, recently. Colonel Scanlan reviewed the history of the United States to show that her successes in great crises were not results of accidents, but of divine will.

"Strange as it may seem," he said, "we did not have success in the civil war until Lincoln issued the proclamation of emancipation. It was not an accident, when this country was without a navy, that John Paul Jones arose and with one ship started a navy that commanded the respect of the world. It was not an accident, when we needed a Moses to lead us out of Egypt, that an Abraham Lincoln arose and led us out of the Egypt of slavery into the promised land of emancipation," reports the Chicago Record-Herald.

"It was not an accident, when we needed a man to teach the rich of this country that they must obey the laws, that a Theodore Roosevelt arose, with his mighty big stick, and forced such obedience. And it is not an accident now, when we need a man who will keep these teachings before the country, that a man like Taft arose to carry out the work begun by the man with the big stick."

GREAT ORATOR TALKS ON THRIFT

England's greatest orator now living delivered an address in Edinburgh on the virtue of thrift. He admitted that to address Scotchmen on that subject might seem very like calling the righteous to repentance. He pointed out, however, that saving combined with thrifty attention to business and abhorrence of waste in all its forms is at the bottom of most of the great fortunes of the world.

He pronounced George Washington "as thrifty a man of business as ever lived"; and Frederick the Great, "as more than thrifty"; and Napoleon, "thrifty in detail to the utmost possible extent." He affirmed that when Rome ceased to be thrifty she degenerated; but declared that never was the role of the rigid economist more ungrateful than today. He affirms that it "is about extinct in the British Parliament." If that be so, what shall be said of our Congress, says the Christian Advocate of New York.

Lord Rosebery declares that of all the great philanthropists, all the great financial benefactors of their species of whom we have any record, the most generous have been thrifty men.

TRAIN LECTURES FOR N. Y. FARMERS

ITHACA, N. Y.—The College of Agriculture of Cornell University next week will cooperate with the New York Central railroad and run a farm educational train over the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg division of the Central, making 30 stops at various places. The train will carry instructors who will discuss agricultural topics at the various stations. The hours of arrival follow: April 5: Ransomville 7.55 a. m., Barker 9.05, Lyndonville 10.15, Canton 11.35, Morton 12.35 p. m., Hilton 1.50, Webster 3.30, Ontario 4.45, Williamson evening session. April 6: Sodas 7.10 a. m., North Rose 8.40, Walcott 9.50, Red Creek 11.05, Oswego 12.30 p. m., Mexico 2. Adams 4.20, Watertown evening meeting. April 7: Carthage 7.35 a. m., Philadelphia 9.00, Gouverneur 10.20, Canton 12.40 p. m., Potsdam 2.20, Heuvelton 4.50, Ogdensburg evening meeting. April 8: Morrisstown 7.30 a. m., Hammond 8.35, Theresa 9.50.

WORD OF POWER IS "OVERBOARD"

"Overboard" is engraved on a metal plate fastened to many articles of paraphernalia seen about the docks of a modern war vessel. It means that the article so marked should be thrown overboard whenever action with an enemy's ships becomes imminent. Alcohol chests, turpentine tanks, paints, spare parts, unnecessary hatches and other articles easily destroyed or splintered by shell fire are thus labeled. The president of Occidental College, California, says the Army and Navy Life, is said to have given the word a new meaning in civil life when he used it to indicate those who are unfit, useless or inapt in the struggle of life. It is a strong word, and as such can be appropriately applied to men and things, which, when a ship must go to battle, are not necessary or material to the end desired.

NEW FRUIT LINE TO PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Cuneco line of steamships has inaugurated a regular schedule of sailings between Philadelphia and Kingston and Port Antonio, Jamaica. This line has for some time been operating from Baltimore but the improved shipping facilities of Philadelphia have warranted establishing a branch line. Three regular lines are now plying between Philadelphia and the West Indies for the fruit trade; namely, the Atlantic Fruit Company, United Fruit Company and the Cuneco Company. The principal cargoes are bananas, but other West Indian fruits such as coconuts, tomatoes, grape fruits and oranges are also carried in considerable quantity.

WRIGHT AVIATORS WILL GET MEDALS

The two gold medals to be presented to the Wright brothers to commemorate their achievements in the field of aeronautics are of solid gold and valued at \$200. They were designed by V. D. Brenner, who designed the Panama canal medal and the so-called "Lincoln cent," which is to make its appearance soon, says the Philadelphia Record. They were struck off at the United States mint in Philadelphia, and probably will be presented to the Wright brothers early in June, on their return to this country to finish their flying machine contract with the war department.

COLORADO'S NEW IRRIGATION AREA

The Denver-Greeley valley irrigation district was organized recently and 35,000 acres are to be brought under water.

The new irrigation district lies north of Barr lake and is designated as lying within ranges 64, 65 and 66 and township 1 south and townships 1, 2, 3 and 4 north. Water will be secured from Stanley lake. Construction on the canals and ditches will begin by May 1 and will be completed and water will be turned on April 15, 1910, says the Denver News.

This new irrigation district brings under water a section of country that is at present dry farmed and in all probability the entire 35,000 acres will be cut up into small farms and sold. It is said that there have already been many applications for land lying in the district and that many of the applicants are from eastern states.

ODDEST ENSIGN IN N. Y. HARBOR

There are many odd bits of bunting unfolded to the breeze in New York harbor, but the oddest of all perhaps is the ensign that flutters from the staff of a little craft that rounds the Battery sea wall promptly at noon every day and then disappears up the North river.

It is a triangular flag with a flaming red background, from which stands out in bold relief a great cypresen eye. Inside the eye is a man in a blue coat and brass buttons, who views the waterfront and passing craft through long telescope, says the New York Sun.

This is the supervisor of the harbor. His duties are to see that the regulations are observed in the East river, the upper bay and the Hudson river, that the channels are kept free of obstructions and that the city's docks and ferries are being looked after as they should. As soon as he steps on board his vessel the unique ensign is raised. It signifies to all nautical folk: "I've got my eye on you. Watch out!"

LATENT POWER IN GAS MANTLE

A New York photographer recently learned that the gas mantle emits a ray. He had stored away a large number of plates in a dark place and inadvertently left a gas mantle near the plates. They remained in the place for a month, and when the photographer took his plates out, he found all of them fogged. The mantle contained thorium, a radio-active substance that penetrates a cardboard plate-box as easily as it goes through glass, says the New York Sun. The man didn't know this, but now he knows better than to leave gas mantles near his plates.

ALUMNI DEFRAYS COLLEGE EXPENSE

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—The Montclair Alumni Association will defray the expenses of three students of the high school who will enter college next fall. The money is lent to the students, and after they leave college and are in a position to do so the money is repaid by them into the Students' Aid Fund maintained by the Alumni Association. The fund started about eight years ago, and since then about \$2,000 has been loaned, since then about \$2000 has been loaned to students.

VILLAGE OF WHITE ON COAST OF MAINE BUILT EVERY YEAR

There is white on the coast of Maine a curious white village, all of whose inhabitants are absent for a third of the time at least during the three months of its existence; a village which is governed by no municipal laws, the houses whereof are constantly on the move, seldom remaining in the same place for more than a single day at a time; a village where the entire output of its active inhabitants is a single commodity, which goes to delight the palates of Boston and New York.

This is the smelt village of Patten's Bay, which, every winter is dotted with the tiny white houses of cloth of the smelt fishermen. Their catch is regarded of prime quality by the epicures of the metropolis.

"It's no loaffer's job to catch a good lot of smelts, when the fish are running well and biting," observed Henry Phillips, one of the pioneers of the Patten Bay smelt fishery, who began to fish more than 30 years ago.

"The biggest catch I ever made in a day," said he, in answer to a question, "was 330 pounds, and I think that stands as the biggest day's catch ever taken in Patten's Bay. At daylight I was pulling smelts from the water, and kept it up right on the jump, till the tide turned."

"The best day's fishing I have done this year was 225 pounds, and they were prime fish, the largest, I should say, about 10 to a pound," said O. J. Stevens. "The average catch for a day is about 50 pounds, although 100 pounds is not uncommon when the fish are biting well. Smelts are queer, though. I have seen them so thick that the water in the hole was alive with them, and no sort of inducements would persuade them to take a hook," says the New York Herald.

"There are about 100 in the village this winter, and most of them have two houses. Altogether we have about 175 houses in commission this winter."

"I should say, for a guess, that the business has brought between \$6000 and \$7000 into Surry this winter, clean money, and the season is only about a month old."

UTAH ADVANCES CAPITOL PLANS

Work preliminary to the erection of a state building for Utah will probably begin with the appointment by Governor William Spry of the four members of the state capitol commission authorized by the Legislature.

The lawmakers, by the passage of four bills recommended by the Governor in his special message, paved the way for the state improvement and made possible beginning of actual work on the building within two years, says the Utah Inter-Mountain Republican.

The main feature of the proposition is with the voters of the state, however, as the decision of the special election to be held as to whether the tax rate shall be increased one mill on each dollar in the state, will decide whether the people are willing to pay for the improvement.

PAINTERS GO ON STRIKE. HAZLETON, Pa.—Because of the refusal of the master painters to grant their demands for an increase in wages from 30 to 33 cents an hour, all union painters here went on strike.

THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

A BOY'S SUIT.

There is no suit that the small boy wears which is better adapted to his uses than this one. It is simple and comfortable and smart. Linen is illustrated, but chambray, cotton chevrot, many of the thinner washable materials, the linen finished cottons and galates, all are appropriate for warm weather suits, while for those of the present serge, wool chevrot, shepherd's check and such materials are in vogue. The coat is very simple, supplied with a generous number of patch pockets and held by a belt, and the knickerbockers are comfortably full, drawn up at the knees by means of elastic inserted in the hems.

Material required for the 6-year size is 4 1/2 yards 24, 3 1/4 yards 32, or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern (No. 6242) may be had in sizes for boys of 4, 6 and 8 years of age at any May Manton agency, or will be mailed on receipt of price (10c.). Address 132 West 27th street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

6242—Boy's Coat Blouse Suit, 4 to 8 years.

Some good desserts.

FRUIT PUDDING. Beat 2 eggs well, add 1 cup milk, 2 cups flour sifted twice with 2 teaspoons baking powder and 1/2 teaspoon salt, and 1 tablespoon of butter melted; put 2 cups of fresh or canned fruit into buttered baking dish, pour over the batter and bake about 1/2 hour; turn out onto a plate and serve with

PLAIN PUDDING SAUCE. Cream 2 tablespoons butter with 1/2 cup powdered sugar, add 1 cup boiling water, stir until it is creamy and flavor to taste.

WHIPPED CREAM SAUCE. Whip 1 cup cream, add 1/2 cup powdered sugar and the white of 1 egg beaten very stiff; flavor with 1 teaspoon vanilla if desired.

GINGER CREAM. Soak 1-3 box of granulated gelatine in 1-3 cup of cold water until soft; scald 1 1/2 cups of cream or milk; beat the yolks of 2 eggs with 1 tablespoon of sugar, add to the scalded cream and cook until it thickens, stirring constantly; add the gelatine and let cool, stirring occasionally. When it begins to thicken add 1/2 cup preserved ginger cut into small thin pieces and 2 tablespoons of ginger syrup; mould and serve with or without whipped cream.

CHAFING DISH HINTS. It is quite an art to get up dainty dishes by means of a chafing dish, and it is well known fact that at this style of culinary work the theatrical profession is adept. Miss Helen Ware, who is appearing in Charles Klein's "The Third Degree," in New York, is responsible for the following recipe:

CREAMED OYSTERS. Have the hot water pan underneath. In the upper dish melt two scant spoonfuls of butter, add 1/2 teaspoonful of salt, 1/4 teaspoonful of white pepper and 2 tablespoonfuls of flour. Stir until well blended, then gradually stir in 1 1/2 cupfuls of milk. If this has been warmed in the kitchen it will save time. Stir until the sauce is thick, then add a pinch of nutmeg. A teaspoonful of lemon juice and three dozen oysters, which have been previously rinsed and drained; cover, stirring occasionally until the oysters are plump and ruffled. The liquor which exudes from them will thin the sauce to the required consistency.

It is best to extinguish the lamp as soon as the oysters begin to sputter, as they might otherwise be overcooked. Serv on toast cut thin

IN THE SHOPS OF ADVERTISERS. A. M. Dowley, of the Berkeley building, whose shop has long been a center of the exclusive millinery trade, has announced her spring opening of imported and high class goods. Her Paris patterns are among the smartest hats and toques seen this season.

If contemplating a European trip this spring it would be well to consult with Thomas Cook & Son who are offering in their itinerary of trips a greater variety than ever. One who has once experienced the personal comforts derived from a Cook tour is always glad to take another under their guidance.

Everything that the mother of the household may want in the way of apparel for her growing boys and girls or for the wardrobe of the infant, she can find in the large stock of spring goods which the Byron K. Bailey Company are showing at their large store at 31 and 33 Winter street. This company makes a specialty of the workmanship of the garment.

The housekeeper who has never tried Dart's Pea and Bean Flour, in the preparation of soup, manufactured by Dart's Cereal Company of Brooklyn, does not know the combined luxury and economy she is missing. This flour will make four or five times the amount of soup that the bean in its natural state will make and the company manufactures it in five kinds, white bean, black turtle, green pea, yellow pea and lentil. A sample package is but 10 cents.

"What shall we have for dinner?" is a question heard surely many times a week. Why not make it a practise of one night in the week to dine out some-

where? It costs no more. An especially good dinner may be obtained at the Crawford House, Scollay square, for 75 cents. For theater parties the planked lobster and chicken from this popular hotel's cuisine are known the city over.

By visiting the Red Glove Shop at 322 Boylston street you will find many fascinating things in the line of waists; some are of imported crepe and never need ironing, others in linen and madras, in the popular tailored effects, and still others are the dainty lingerie waists always popular.

Warus stationery store at numbers 57 and 63 Franklin street is showing a very full line in new designs in stationery and a glance at the samples of their engraving work satisfies one of the high grade excellence of the same.

At Oak Hall, 95-105 Washington street, there is now going on a sale of spring clothes. These clothes, like those that have been offered at Oak Hall for many years, embody this season's latest ideas in styles, materials and colors. In make and fabric they are absolutely reliable. Men's suits are offered at \$12.50 to \$30, and men's overcoats at \$15 to \$30.

The Hotel Heinzman, Los Angeles, Cal., is one of the most exclusive family hotels in the city. It is absolutely fireproof and modern in every respect. The cuisine is unexcelled, and on the American and European plans. It is situated at 618-620 So. Grand Avenue, one block from Central Park, and is close to all car lines.

The art shop of the American Art Society, 27 Congress street, Chicago, announces a special sale in all lines of art subjects, large and small, at prices manifestly low to those who know real values. Every framed picture and many unframed are cut in price from 33 1/3 to 50 per cent discount.

The spring overcoats sold by Richardson, 388 Washington street, have all the points of the best custom garments—fabrics, finish and style, and at about one-half price. "Benjamin Made" is a guarantee for satisfaction in men's clothes. Black and Oxford overcoats, silk lined throughout, are for sale at \$25 to \$35. English tweed and homespun overcoats in light and medium shades come at \$20 to \$30.

The Tommy Play Suit for all boys and some girls, sizes 2 to 6 years, made of heavy washable madras in fast colors, plain blue, or blue and white stripes will be sent upon the receipt of the price, 75 cents, by the Thomore Manufacturing Company, 226 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO—Ten thousand club women of Cook county have begun a house-to-house canvass for men and women to affix their signatures to a protest against the Payne tariff bill. It is expected that more than 500,000 individual protests will be gathered before the end of the week. The petition will be sent to Washington.

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Dart's Pea and Bean Flour

For Soup FIVE—5—KINDS White Bean, Black Turtle, Green Pea, Yellow Pea, Lentil

This flour will make 4 to 5 times the amount of soup than the beans in their natural state.

No straining or thickening required, whereas by the old method the Peas or Beans are soaked for several hours and require boiling from three to four hours, then pressed through a colander and thickened.

Our products are made by a secret process and all moisture and impurities removed. Will not become musty or sour, and retain their freshness in every climate. It is also used to thicken gravies, stews or chowders and will make four to five times more Soup than Peas or Beans of same quantity. These goods are absolutely pure and true to name.

Sample package, one kind, 10 cents; sample package, two kinds, 20 cents; sample package, three kinds, 35 cents; samples of all five kinds, 45 cents.

ASK YOUR GROCER.

DART'S CEREAL CO., 472 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

MORRILL

Nathan F. Millinery Wholesale and Retail SPRING STYLES NOW READY.

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Is showing his SPRING HABERDASHERY, embracing many new and attractive patterns in shirts, neckwear, hosiery, gloves, waistcoats, etc. Kindly mention this paper.

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WATER SUPPLY INCREASED. WATER BILLS REDUCED.

NEW SOURCES FOUND AND DEVELOPED IN CITY OR COUNTRY.

Alfred Fischer, Specialist in Hydro-Geology AMERICAN HYDROSCOPE CO.

"What shall we have for dinner?" is a question heard surely many times a week. Why not make it a practise of one night in the week to dine out some-

REELFOOT LAKE FOR TENNESSEE

Great Natural Game Preserve Probably Will Be Recommended as Good Purchase to the State.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Reelfoot lake, which is a great natural game preserve, evidently is to be taken by the state of Tennessee as a public reservation.

The legislative committee that spent many days recently in Union City looking into the acquiring of this property will undoubtedly recommend its purchase. That the state will pay any such figure as the corporation has set on it is not at all likely, the sum asked, \$100,000, being regarded by all except the owners as absurdly exorbitant. Eminent legal opinion has declared that Reelfoot is a navigable body of water, and therefore no more to be granted exclusively to corporation or individual than so many miles of the Tennessee or the Cumberland river. However, as the committee does not desire to be unjust, condemnation proceedings will most likely be resorted to.

POULTRY COMBINE INQUIRY TARGET

NEW YORK—The crusade begun last fall by Governor Hughes' committee on speculation in securities and commodities has stirred things up in the live poultry markets, where a combination has long existed. This combination controls three fourths of the live poultry that comes to New York. Neither the trade nor the press have been able to secure information as to the condition of the market.

From all parts of the country complaints have arisen because the poultry shipping public is kept in the dark. The members of the combine have been allowing the poultry to pass through four sets of hands before reaching the final customer, thus making the shipments cost four times as much as they should. Shippers feel that they could make a more reasonable profit if they could ship direct to the independent dealer in New York or some other market.

WOMEN CANVASS TARIFF PROTEST

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Copley Square Hotel

Huntington Avenue, Exeter and Blagden Streets, BOSTON.

Containing 350 rooms—200 with private baths.

AMOS H. WHITFIELD, Owner and Prop.

Fitzwilliam Tavern

FITZWILLIAM, N. H.

Near Mt. Monadnock, 1201 ft. elevation. accommodations for permanent guests; steam heat; bracing air; beautiful drives; write for

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE PLAYS IMPORTANT PART IN NAVY

WASHINGTON—The proposed reorganization of the navy department has brought that important branch of the government more prominently before the public than ever before.

We hear much of ordnance matters but seldom of the charts by means of which the ships are navigated and the office that produces them, corrects them from time to time as needed, and disseminates each month much information of value not only to men-of-war, but to mariners generally.

The hydrographic office is a busy place and surely interesting, even to landmen, whose knowledge of nautical matters is limited to the fact that tides come and go and boats are supplied with rudders. Since ships are liable to be sent into any navigable port it is obvious that they must have means to insure the safe navigation to such port, and it is this means that is supplied by the hydrographic office.

When the battleship fleet started on its famous cruise it was necessary to supply each ship with about 2000 charts; this amounted to a total of 35,000 charts of various places that must be furnished by the hydrographic office before the ships could sail. A large percentage of these charts were of foreign waters and must therefore be purchased, since the hydrographic office is only permitted by law to engrave and produce charts of waters and harbors adjacent to the United States and its possessions. The British admiralty charts could be obtained from but one person—J. D. Potter of London. Since ample time was allowed to collect them, the full amount desired was on hand ready for the sailing of the fleet, but had time been limited it is doubtful if such a large number could have been secured.

The hydrographer to the navy, Capt. A. G. Winterhalter, is most anxious to obtain the authority of Congress to make these charts instead of purchas-

ing them as heretofore. The copper plates could be safely stored, corrected as necessary, and as many charts as required printed from them at any time. Although the first outlay for this work would no doubt seem large, it should be borne in mind that a yearly expenditure of from \$15,000 to \$20,000 would be saved, since this sum is now annually paid to England, for the purchase of British admiralty charts.

It is fascinating indeed to watch the construction of a chart. From its first laying out by draftsmen in accordance with surveys received, the work is of the finest character, beautiful in its every detail, and mathematically correct to the minutest fraction of an inch. There are no bunglers or careless workmen in the hydrographic office, for their responsibility is great. From the head of the office to the lowest salaried employee, all must understand what they are about and work in perfect unison.

Fourteen branch offices are in operation in large seaports of the country. These offices are in charge of retired officers or civilians with wide hydrographic knowledge known as nautical experts. Seafaring men of the merchant marine come here for information, and for the literature of the hydrographic office which is freely supplied them. They also report any wrecks, derelicts, or unusual phenomena they may have observed during their cruise, and this information is duly forwarded to the main office, recorded there, and noted on the next issue of a chart of that vicinity. Indeed, a mariner has but to notify the hydrographic office of his willingness to report to it direct anything of interest to the maritime world, to be placed upon the mailing list of the office and receive its publications free of cost. These men are called "observers," and much valuable data is collected by their assistance. In return they receive a mass of information invaluable to them and not to be procured otherwise.

Quaint New England Town Divides Into Quarters

Mattapoisett, Wareham and Marion Separated From the Original Old Rochester on Cape Cod.

HISTORICAL POINTS

ROCHESTER, Mass.—From a town occupying the territory bounded by Wareham Narrows on the east to Dartmouth on the south, and lying between



the latter town and Middleboro and Agawam Rochester has lost first one township and then another until she now stands alone, having given to the Bay State Mattapoisett, Wareham and Marion, and what was once one town and one church is now four towns and many churches.

The first mention to be found in history of that part of the country known as Old Rochester, which includes the territory mentioned, appears in the description of its shores by an English explorer, Bartholomew Gosnold, who in 1602 landed at Acushnet.

In 1640 a grant of land was given to a party of men to settle in what is now Mattapoisett, and still later another grant for a settlement in Sippican, or Marion as it is known, but these grants were not accepted, although 40 years later descendants of these men claimed and secured the land. In 1697 Hugh Cole, being allowed a grant of land between the Mattapoisett river and the eastern boundary of Acushnet, bought the land from King Philip. Following along in 1679 the historian finds the first mention of the name Rochester when the Rochester proprietors were formed, the boundaries being the original ones of the town.

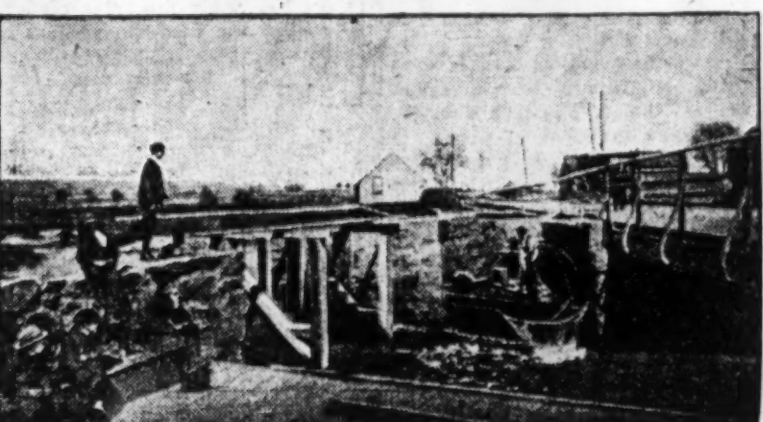
In 1699 the first meeting-house was built, although previous to that time Minister's rock at Sippican, or Marion, was used as a place of worship. Thirty-six years later, in 1735, the people in the Mattapoisett section were set off and called the second precinct of Rochester. Then commenced the development of the village, and although it



and the Cape. The last proprietor was Curtis Tobey, the ancestor of the present owners of the iron foundry at Tremont and the nail works at Porker mills. It is near the latter place that King Philip crossed the Woonkino river on his way to the councils at Plymouth. The place is called the "stepping-stones" because for years the stones used by the Indian to cross upon could be seen.

The forming of the fourth parish was caused by a little disagreement between Maj. Karl Clapp, a leading man of the parish, and the minister, who was dismissed in 1788. Eleven years later the fourth precinct was organized in Sippican, and May 14, 1852, the town of Marion was incorporated in the same territory.

The old Rochester district, as the four towns are referred to, is rich in historic lore. Today Rochester Center is a farming town with no connections with



TYPICAL SCENES IN THREE MASSACHUSETTS TOWNS. Upper picture shows Four Corners at Marion, or Sippican. Middle view shows old tavern at South Wareham. Stopping place for stage coach from Boston to New Bedford and the Cape. Lower cut represents herring weir, Mattapoisett, Mass.

was 122 years later before the town was finally set off by itself it attained a world-wide prominence in the shipping world as a whaling port. July 6, 1839, occurred the second parish division, when Wareham was incorporated as a town. That division carried with it the land as far east as the Woonkino river, or, as is better known, Wareham river and the Narrows. It is in this section, about a mile to the west, that stands the old tavern at the "boiling spring," a short distance from the old Bates place near Leonard's pond.

The district is noted for its beautiful drives, its magnificent trees—the button wood, one of these trees, some 11 feet in circumference, still stands as a guardian at the "boiling spring," a short distance from the old Bates place near Leonard's pond.

'CROSS CONTINENT ROAD IS FINISHED

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Drives the Last Spike Without Fuss and Feathers.

CHICAGO—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway in its city offices announced that without the driving of any golden spike, and without the presence of any of the principal officers of the company, the last rail on the Pacific coast extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, now known as the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railway, had been laid at a point two miles east of Missoula, Mont. There was no celebration of any kind, and the completion of the sixth transcontinental railway was simply a part of the day's work.

NEW SENSATION IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—San Francisco was given a sensation today in the Calhoun case, following the arrest of James H. Bowling, former secretary-treasurer of the street car men's union, charged with criminal libel, when Detective Burns alleged Bowling had offered to sell secrets of the Calhoun defense to the prosecution for \$10,000. Burns alleges Bowling admitted he was employed by the United Railroads while acting as the chief agent of the strikers. The prosecution's detective also claims the defense confessed he had been hired by the defense to obtain manufactured testimony to make it appear that Prosecutors Henry, Rudolph Speckels and other members caused the strike.

The charge of criminal libel is based on Bowling's alleged statements in this connection, made, it is claimed, in "evidence" prepared by the Calhoun defense for use in the present trial. Burns claims to have obtained possession of this "evidence" by pretending to dicker for its purchase.

A warrant similar to that on which Bowling was arrested has been issued for F. E. Davidson. In a public statement Calhoun denounces the arrest as a new angle to what he claims is a plot by Speckels to wreck the United Railroads.

RAILROADS WARN COAL OPERATORS

Producers Must Accept New Carrying Rates by May Fifteenth or See Their Product at a Standstill.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The eight coal-carrying roads from western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia to the lakes have delivered their ultimatum to the coal operators. The figures have been made public by some of the returning railroad officials.

The railroads announce that unless the coal producers accept the rates which have now been laid down not an ounce of their coal will be moved to the lakes after May 15, the date the lakes season will open, so far as this district is concerned.

The following schedule of rates has now been given operators, effective May 15, for them to either accept or have their coal unladen:

From the Pittsburgh district to the lakes, rates to remain unchanged, 88 cents per ton. From the Ohio district to the lakes, rates to remain unchanged, 85 cents. From Fairmount, W. Va., to the lakes, rate \$1 per ton, against the former rate of 97 cents.

From the Kanawha and Thacker (W. Va.) districts to the lakes, \$1.06 1/4 per ton, against the former rate of 97 cents. From the Pocahontas and New River (W. Va.) districts to the lakes, \$1.21 1/4, against the former rate of \$1.12.

The operators have promised a decision inside of six days.

CHILDREN WILL DANCE. The Brookline and Newton dancing classes of Miss Agnes Macomber will hold their closing party in the ball room of the Hotel Somerset Saturday afternoon. About 130 children will take part. The German will be led by Virginia Litchfield and Clifton Flagg, Hazel Coas and Stanley Lane, and Catherine Outler and Irving Townsend. The Brookline matrons will be Mrs. Otis H. Luke, Mrs. Woodbury Melcher, Mrs. Godfrey Robinson and Mrs. William Butler Woodbridge, and the Newton matrons Mrs. Harry J. Carlson, Mrs. H. E. Clifford, Mrs. William Cooke, Mrs. A. Dudley Dowd, Mrs. George H. Spalding and Mrs. George S. Smith.

CALIFORNIA GOODS ATTACKED IN JAPAN UNDER OLD FOOD LAW

NEW YORK—B. Wilfrid Fleischer of Yokohama, Japan, in a signed article in the Times today says:

"Whether the California anti-Japanese agitation and the present rigid enforcement of an almost forgotten pure food law passed in 1900 are merely coincidental must be left to the judgment of the individual, in view of the following facts:

"For the last 10 days dealers in canned goods have been annoyed through the confiscation by the police of all their stock of American canned fruits and vegetables. The law of 1900, which is now revived, prohibits the use of over 50 per cent of lead in the solder on tin cans containing edibles. The government analysis shows 51 per cent of lead, and in some cases 52 and 53 per cent, but mostly 51 per cent, used on the cans in question. Strange to say, while tinned meats form the greater proportion of the importations, only canned fruits and vegetables have been attacked.

"The United States furnishes about 80 per cent of the total of all imported tinned goods, and of the canned fruits and vegetables California furnishes by far the largest proportion.

"The firm doing the largest business in this line, and the first one attacked, is an English concern, registered in Hongkong. Nearly 90 per cent of its sales consist of American goods. In this particular house every can of American fruits, jam, vegetables, etc., were confiscated, but with the products of other countries the special brand has been designated as "unsalable," and not even a casual inventory of the stock of them has been taken.

"To confirm this I called on several of the larger dealers, and in every instance the proceedings were of the same nature. In other words, to all of these dealers, as

they plainly stated to me, it appeared that the restrictions on other goods were merely formal in order to cover the attack.

"In one instance to my knowledge the police confiscated a large consignment of a celebrated brand of California syrup, but notified the dealer that he could sell it if he would take off and destroy the labels.

"In another instance a dealer sold off his entire stock of American tin canned fruits and at a great loss. He did this anticipating confiscation of the goods.

"This dealer, before the auction, called to his agents in England to ship by the quickest means 400 cases of English canned fruits and vegetables.

"I asked him:

"Do not the English goods contain the same amount of lead?"

"To which he made reply by a question summing up the situation:

"What have the English done to irritate the Japanese?"

"But how about law?" I asked. In reply to this he explained that he was restricted by the authorities only half heartedly on English goods of similar nature.

"These facts, no doubt, will be confirmed by the American consul here in his report to Washington.

"It is said that the Japanese steamship companies using San Francisco as their terminus are now considering changing to Seattle, ostensibly for business reasons, of course.

"Nothing could be worse for Japan than to enter, especially at this time, upon any tariff war with the United States, and it seems as though these steps must be taken without the knowledge of the highest authorities. America is Japan's best customer, taking in 1907 over 30 1/2 per cent of Japan's total exports."

BELGIAN CONGO REFORM METHODS

American Minister at Brussels Cables Washington of Action by Minister of Colonies on Rubber Industry.

WASHINGTON—The American minister at Brussels has cabled to the state department information of a significant action by the Belgian government, which has suspended the gathering of rubber in the Abir and Anversois districts of the Belgian Congo for the period of one year.

This action, which is reported to have been taken at the behest of Minister of Colonies Renkin, is of importance as indicating the probable policy of the new ministry. The Brussels newspapers announce that Minister Renkin has served notice on the Abir and Kassa companies, which are the most important organizations engaged in the rubber business in the Belgian Congo, that at the end of the year in which the collection of rubber is to be suspended he will establish commercial freedom in the districts heretofore exploited by them. This is regarded in Brussels as a very positive step toward the reform of usages that have been complained of in the Congo. The American minister is unofficially informed that a plan is under consideration for the establishment of commercial freedom throughout the entire Belgian Congo.

MALDEN SCHOOL TO GIVE A PLAY

Pupils of the Highest Public Grade Work Hard to Get Funds for Their Literary Society.

Pupils of the Malden high school will present tonight a play entitled "A Doctor by Courtesy" at Odd Fellows Temple. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be used by the High School Literary Society for the purchase of books and current magazines.

The play is staged under the direction of Councilman Everett C. Rea, an ex-member of the literary society, and who has taken an active interest in the society's affairs since his graduation in 1881. He has also been coaching the players and a large delegation of the city government will occupy prominent seats in the audience to witness the results of his work.

The two principal parts are to be taken by Sidney and Stanley Woodward, twin brothers, who are often mistaken for each other and whose appearance therefore in the mistaken identity parts of the play is all the more realistic. Both are members of the senior class in the school. Others to take part are Kenneth C. Bosworth '10, Howard Stevens '10, Donald Page '10, Kenneth Chase '09, Stanley '10, LaCoste '10, Walter Slocumb '09, Francis Whitten '10 and Charles Fildes '09.

SEEKING GENEVA HOUSE FOR KING

GENEVA—The report that King Peter of Serbia was given a partial confirmation today by the arrival here of his representative, who admitted that his mission was to buy a residence for the king. He is now negotiating for one of the finest residences in the city.

The king lived here for a time before he was crowned and has a number of warm friends here. The agent said he expected both Peter and his son, the former Crown Prince, to arrive here soon.

START DOVER (N. H.) POSTOFFICE.

DOVER, N. H.—Work has been commenced on the new federal building for this city and Postmaster John Welch had the distinction of removing the first shovelful of dirt.

ANNOUNCE ENGAGEMENT.

TAUNTON, Mass.—Miss Louise Bacon Horton, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Francis G. Horton of this city, and Allan Francis Potter of Providence have announced their engagement.

SMALL STEEL MEN WIN BIG VICTORY

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Beating the United States Steel Corporation, which, it is said, had been intending to secure the property, a deal has been closed by independent steel concerns for 100,000 acres of the Pittsburgh coking coal, lying in Greene, Fayette and Washington counties, Pennsylvania, at a cost price of \$60,000,000. The property purchased, and on which the first payment was made to representatives of the owner, was held by J. V. Thompson of Uniontown, Pa., and his associates.

HEADS BERWICK (ME.) SCHOOLS.

BERWICK, Me.—Edward E. Gowell has been reelected superintendent of the public schools. Mr. Gowell is a young attorney and at present a state senator.

IMPROVE BANQUET HALL.

DOVER, N. H.—Contract for altering the banquet hall of the city building has been awarded to Arthur H. King and the work has been started.

Easter Display of Children's Styles

An Exceedingly Large and Attractive Assortment of New and Exclusive Styles

New Millinery For Girls up to 16 Years
Beautiful Bonnets For Small Children
Infants' Coats White, Pastel Shades and Mixtures
Girls' Jumper Suits Handsome New Assortment
Girls' Coats and Wash Dresses
Boys' Reefers and Top Coats
Boys' Wool and Washable Suits

Byron E. Bailey Company
81-83 Winter Street
Misses and Small Women's Clothing

SOCIETY ATTENDS OPENING POLO GAME IN LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Visitors From Eastern States
Among Those Who Enjoy
Tournament at Coronado
Country Club.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—There has never been a gayer scene on the grounds of the Coronado Country Club than on the opening day of the polo tournament, when nearly every person in Coronado and San Diego society was present. There were many conspicuous representatives of San Francisco, Burlingame, San Mateo, Riverside and Los Angeles. All those with any knowledge of the "king of sports" turned out in force and applauded whenever a long drive or good backhand was made.

Miss Eleanor Sears of Boston, formerly lawn tennis single woman champion of the United States, is with the D. Ogden Mills party of New York, now sojourning at Del Coronado. Other New England people at this resort include Mrs. S. E. Benson, Mrs. C. L. Trowbridge, Melrose, Mass.; F. S. Poore, Jr., A. Caldwell, Boston; H. R. Bond, Jr., New London, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Doyle, Lawrence, Mass.; Mrs. C. A. Dawson, Miss Georgianna M. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Carpenter, Mrs. F. J. Olney, Pawtucket, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. William A. French, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Sears, Boston; E. O. Noyes of Brockton, Mass., and F. H. Poole of Rockland, Mass., have arrived at hotel Westminster. They have been enjoying the beauties of Riverside for two months.

Mrs. C. M. Loring of Riverside entertained at a beautifully appointed luncheon in the refectory of the Glenwood Mission Inn. Included among the guests was Mrs. F. E. Bacon of Mattapoisett, Mass.

Mrs. Charles Fernald of Santa Barbara gave a charming dinner recently for Mrs. Benjamin Vaughan of Boston, who is at hotel Potter.

Mrs. Marion Craig Wentworth gave her last reading, "The Sunken Bell," at the Shakespeare Club House, before her departure for the East.

At a banquet of Vermonters Mrs. J. A. Goodrich spoke on the centenary of the discovery of Lake Champlain, which will be held in Burlington, Vt., this summer.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Henry W. Lyon, U. S. N., retired, of Paris, Me., are in Pasadena, guests at the Vista del Arroyo.

New England people now at Hotel Robinson, San Diego, include: Mrs. C. I. Trowbridge, Melrose, Mass.; Emma P. Coleman, Mrs. H. Booth, Hartford, Conn.; J. C. Hayes, Limerick, Maine; Mrs. M. H. Winkley, Boston; Sarah S. Chase, South Swansea, Mass.

Mrs. Ida J. Gamwell of Chester, Mass., is visiting in the city. Alfred Aldrich of Boston is on the coast for several weeks.

Dr. and Earl R. Mackay and William Einstein are recent Boston arrivals.

New England people registered at hotel Hayward include: Elias H. Ide, Miss E. T. Converse, Mrs. F. A. Hale and son, M. B. King, Boston; W. E. Walther, Hartford, Conn.; W. E. Walker, W. R. Dean, Hartford.

Mrs. E. L. Baker of Santa Barbara, gave a charming tea recently complimentary to her daughter, Mrs. Wellington, of Boston, who is in Santa Barbara for the winter.

A charming bridge party in Pasadena was given by Miss Marguerite Hatch, in honor of Miss Elsie Hayden of Boston, who has been a guest for some months at hotel Maryland.

Mrs. R. Gammon of Farmington, Me., and Miss M. Ellis of Boston, are in San Diego.

Boston people registered at hotel Alexandria include: Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Doherty, T. G. Russell, A. A. Rosenbush, C. W. Ryder, Clarence A. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. William A. French, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Merriman.

William R. Sears of Boston is sojourning at hotel Palomares, Pomona. Mrs. Lucy I. Kingsbury and her four daughters, of San Diego, have left for Boston.

A party from Beverly, Mass., stopping at hotel Neal, Santa Barbara, for a few days, includes: Mr. and Mrs. George F. Foster, Mrs. Walter A. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wolff, Frieda Wolff and Anna Wolff.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Allen of Newtonville, Mass., are in southern California. Mrs. Louise Hoadley of Boston is the guest of friends here.

John E. Monahan of East Cambridge, Mass., A. W. Purcell of Lowell, Mass., and William F. Ormsby of Boston, are in the city.

John C. Homer and F. F. Peters from Boston are registered at the Westminster. Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Burrage and little daughters of Boston, arrived in Redlands and are at the La Casa Loma.

E. C. Lanning of Boston, who owns valuable real estate in Pasadena, has recently disposed of some of his holdings to Frank E. Burke of Pasadena.

Mrs. Helen Acklin of Glendora has had as her guests Mr. and Mrs. W. Leonard, G. Gray and Mr. and Mrs. E. Douglas of Boston.

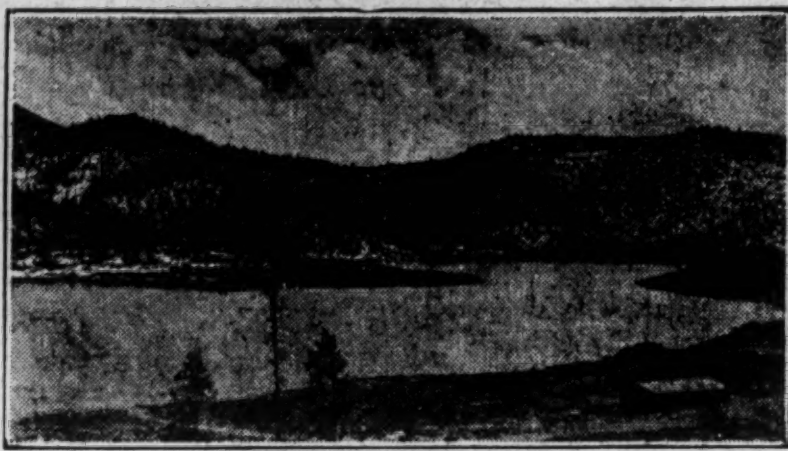
Massachusetts people at the Gregson, Santa Barbara, include: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. French, Miss Caroline Seas, Boston; George Deane, Dedham.

R. S. Ward of Boston is spending his fourth winter in Alhambra.

Alfred Aldrich of Boston and C. F. Perry of Bangor, Me., are easterners here.

Mrs. Kenneth Mackillop and Miss Gladys Mackillop of Boston are visiting this section of the state.

Colorado Springs Draws Purest City Water in Country From Pike's Peak



RESERVOIR OF THE COLORADO SPRINGS SYSTEM IN A MOUNTAIN BASIN.

This body of water has an altitude of 10,932 feet, an area of 121 acres and a depth of 39 feet. It has a capacity of 864,554,000 gallons and cost \$160,000.

TAFT NOW PRUNING EXECUTIVE OUTLAY BY CONSOLIDATION

WASHINGTON—Economy in government expenditures is to be one of the first things set in motion by the Taft administration. In order to bring about economy many divisions in the executive branches of the government are to be pruned and consolidated.

At a cabinet conference recently it was decided that money could be saved by a consolidation of the bureau of corporations and certain bureaus in the interstate commerce commission. The bureau of corporations is now under the jurisdiction of the secretary of commerce and labor. The interstate commerce commission is independent of any of the cabinet secretaries. Both the bureau of corporations and the interstate commerce commission are empowered to make inquiries into railroad and corporate affairs. It has occurred to President Taft and Attorney General Wickham that both functions might well be consolidated and brought directly under the department of justice.

The bureau of corporations was created during the early part of the first Roosevelt administration. Its purpose was supposed to be the conduct of inquiries which would tend to keep the government informed and would lead up to legal and legislative steps for putting an end to monopolistic and other corporate abuses. Under this power the bureau has conducted several inquiries. The United States Steel Corporation was the object of one of these. The results never have been made public. An effort to secure this information was made by certain members of the Senate, but was strenuously opposed by Mr. Roosevelt.

The law creating the bureau of corporations provides that information secured by the bureau may be held in confidence by the President or made public in part or in whole as he decides. It will be recalled that the President ordered to be made public the results of several of these inquiries. Information with regard to the Standard Oil Company, the Beef Trust and the Tobacco Trust was made the subject of a report each by the commissioner of the bureau. The information gathered by this bureau was the foundation for the prosecution of the Standard Oil Company leading to the fine of \$29,000,000.

Following parallel lines with the work of the bureau of corporations the interstate commerce commission conducted what is known as the Harriman inquiry and also made inquiries into abuses of what were charged to be a grain elevator trust and a monopoly of the properties in the West containing coal and iron ore. These reports were also given to the public.

President Taft doubts the wisdom of inquiries of this character, but holds that if they are to be made the bureau of the government which is to handle them should be consolidated and be acting under the direction of the head law officer of the government. Policy as well as motives of economy he believes would recommend this reform.

How much of this reform may be worked without legislation is a problem now under consideration. Conferences are in progress between Attorney General Wickham, Secretary Nagel and Representative Townsend of Michigan. In case it is found advisable to amend the Hepburn law, Mr. Townsend will not doubt be entrusted with the responsibility for drafting and introducing this amendment. He is a member of the interstate commerce committee and in the last session of Congress made a special study of railroad legislation.

RUSSIA CHANGES ARMY COMMANDS

ST. PETERSBURG—The speech delivered in the Duma on March 8 by Alexander G. Guekhoff, one of the Octobrist leaders, questioning the military ability of the Russian generals with high commands, has borne fruit. An order has been signed making a number of important changes designed to improve the war efficiency of the army. The action of General Rudiger in assenting to the justice of M. Guekhoff's criticisms, which cost him his portfolio as minister of war, has thus been justified.

The new appointees are vigorous men, between 50 and 55 years of age. These appointments mark the passing of the Russo-Turkish war heroes, who up to the present time have had preference in the allotment of commands.

UNION REELECTS MAJOR HIGGINSON

G. P. Gardner of Boston Is
Chosen Vice-President of
Harvard Organization at
Annual Meeting.

Major Henry L. Higginson, '55, was re-elected president of the Harvard Union at its annual meeting Thursday. Major Higginson was the donor of the Union building and since its erection it has been the custom to have no other candidate for the office. The election was unanimous as usual.

G. P. Gardner, '10, of Boston was elected vice-president. L. C. Seaverns of Chicago was the other candidate for the vice-president's chair.

The voting for secretary resulted in a close contest. C. L. Lanigan of Lawrence was elected by a small margin.

The governing board was elected as follows:

E. C. Bacon of New York, son of Robert Bacon, former assistant secretary of state; H. Fish, '10 of New York, captain of the varsity football team; S. A. Sargent, '10, of Brooklyn, and E. Harding, '11 of Boston.

The library committee was elected as follows:

W. C. Lane, '81 of Cambridge; C. T. Copeland, '82 of Cambridge; W. R. Castle, 1900, of Cambridge; Prof. C. H. Haskins, '08, of Cambridge; Prof. B. Perry of Cambridge; B. M. Cutting, '10, of New York, and H. V. Morgan, '10, of Germantown, Pa.

The two graduate members of the governing board chosen are J. Richardson, 21, of Chestnut Hill, and F. H. Burr, 11, of Chestnut Hill.

The officers now elected assume office at once and serve one year.

Norwich University

NORTHFIELD, Vt.—As a result of the competitive examinations taken in January at Fort Ethan Allen, Cadet Captains Howard T. Clark of Middletown, Conn., and Frank S. Clark of Northfield, Vt., have received their appointments as second lieutenants in the United States coast artillery. Over a hundred men from all parts of the United States competed, the best 20 being commissioned.

A Norwich University club has been formed by a large number of alumni who have become part of the Missouri Pacific railroad system.

Rear Admiral George A. Converse, Norwich University, '61, of Washington, D. C., recently deceased, was one of the earliest members of the Alpha, chapter of the Theta Chi Fraternity. It was greatly through his active work that Norwich and Theta Chi stand for what they do today.

PRAISES MODERN PULPIT METHODS

LOWELL—The Rev. William M. Balch, general secretary of the Methodist Federation of social service, was a speaker at the New England conference Thursday afternoon. He is a member of the New Hampshire conference.

At the evening session the speakers were the Rev. E. T. Curnick, D. D., of Cochrutuate, the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church, Boston; the Rev. Charles E. Davis, representing Wilbraham Academy, and the Rev. Franklin Hamilton, Ph. D., chancellor of the American University, Washington, D. C.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson, speaking on "The Problem of the City," emphasized the importance of reaching the workmen and women in large cities, and made a plea for so-called "sensational preaching," with a view to attracting these people to church. He said that the Chapman-Alexander revival in Boston was a great sensation, from beginning to end.

NEW DOVER BOARD NOW ORGANIZED

DOVER, N. H.—The new board of commissioners for Strafford county organized as follows: Chairman, B. Frank Hanson of Somersworth; clerk, Edgar J. Ham of Gonic; superintendent of county farm, E. A. Willard; matron at farm, Mrs. Calista Willard.

Sheriff Frank I. Smith reappointed his old board of deputies with the exception of Fred Harford of Milton succeeding Charles E. Remick of Milton.

The System Is a Gravity One
From Which the Municipality
Enjoys an Annual
Revenue.

RESERVOIRS HIGH

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—Drawing its supply from watersheds located high up on the slopes of Pike's Peak, Colorado Springs has a water system which in the present day, when one of the most perplexing of municipal problems is the securing of an adequate supply of pure water, stands as an example to other American cities. Situated so as to receive the full benefit of the natural flow of several streams having their source in the snowfields of the mountain range to the west, diverting from other watersheds and augmenting the supply by means of an extensive chain of storage reservoirs, the city possesses a gravity system that holds a unique place among water supplies of the country.

Engineering skill has made of the collection and distribution of the city's water a well-perfected system; constant attention has reduced the possibilities of pollution to a minimum, and business-like methods have made the system a source of considerable revenue to the municipality.

Seven years after the city was founded the initial steps to secure the water system were taken, a bond issue of \$80,000 being authorized in 1878. Since then the system has been expanded to meet the demands of a rapidly growing community. The city now owns a watershed of 7000 acres on the south slopes of Pike's Peak. It has just acquired by purchase a large tract with valuable sites on the north slope, and has made application to the United States forestry department for the right to police and take custody of 14,000 acres to protect its future water supply until the land can be secured by legislation.

In the heart of the mountains, 11,000 feet above sea level, and far above any source of contamination, are five reservoirs storing water for domestic use, and a sixth has an altitude of 10,200 feet. This elevation insures perpetually cold, pure water. Near the city are three other reservoirs, in addition to those for irrigation purposes only.

The mountain reservoirs have a storage capacity of 1,453,633,000 gallons. The system includes 123 miles of pipe line, three miles of tunnel and 15 of main irrigating ditches. The total valuation is nearly \$4,000,000. Colorado Springs' water is known throughout the country for its purity, having been shown by daily bacteriological and chemical analysis to be the purest furnished any city in the United States.

According to the report of the water superintendent, the total earnings of the system for 1908 were \$204,572.41. Deducting expenditures, the net cash earnings amounted to \$33,919.86, besides which there was furnished free to the park system, fire department, public institutions, churches and for various other purposes water estimated in value at \$61,391.79. The report further shows that rates in Colorado Springs are considerably lower than in either Denver or Pueblo.

If the new charter is adopted by the citizens at the forthcoming election, the water system will come under the direct supervision of the mayor.

Domestic Briefs

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia has abandoned the last remnant of her convict lease system.

NEW YORK—The French liner La Touraine was compelled to abandon her voyage to Havre Thursday.

PIERCE, Okla.—The "smoked beef rebellion" is all but over. In a day or two the militia, it is expected, will be withdrawn.

SAN FRANCISCO—It is reported here that Governor-General Smith of the Philippines will resign and sail for this city May 15, to resume the practice of law.

WINNIPEG, Man.—It is stated a new alliance has been made between President Hill and McKenzie & Mann, proprietors of the Canadian Northern Railroad.

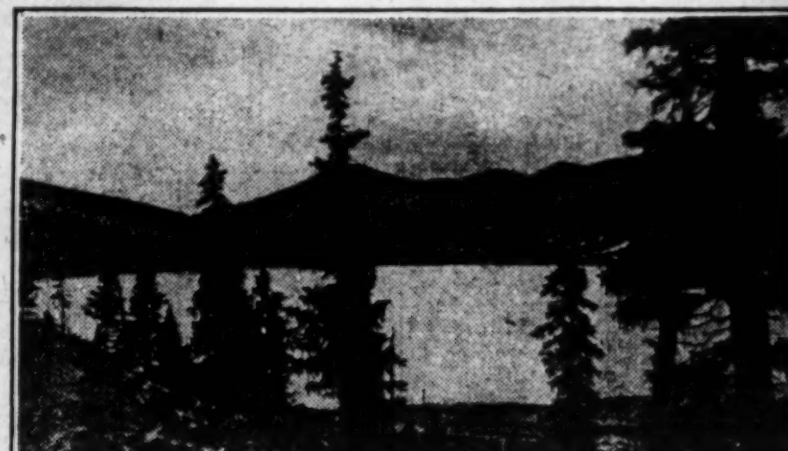
ALBANY, N. Y.—R. D. Gillette, president of the Buffalo, Rochester & Eastern Railroad Company, says the company expects ultimately to build a Buffalo to Troy line.

WINNIPEG, Man.—Officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway have announced to its mechanics that they will insist on a separate schedule for the east and west divisions of the road.

TULSA, Okla.—A four-months' shut down on the Oklahoma oil field has been agreed upon by the mid-continent oil producers' association provided 80 per cent pledge themselves to this action.

CLOSE TAUNTON LICENSE HEARING

TAUNTON, Mass.—The hearing granted the license commissioners of this city upon the charges brought by Mayor Crossman has been closed. Mayor Crossman reserved his decision and will not remove the commissioners until he is positive the law compels him to act. George Fred Williams of Boston, senior counsel for the commission, says that the mayor will be removed if the commissioners are.



RESERVOIR IN BASIN NEAR MOUNTAIN TOPS.

This section of the Colorado Springs system is located at an altitude of 10,930 feet. It covers 100 acres, is 37 feet deep and has a capacity of 669,540,000 gallons. It cost \$50,000 to build.

BOSTON MAN WILL GOVERN ISLANDS

Governor-General Smith of
the Philippines Is Coming
Home and W. Cameron
Forbes Is to Succeed Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—It is reported here that Governor-General Smith of the Philippines will resign and sail for this city on May 15 to resume the practice of law.

Governor-General Smith has signified his desire to be relieved of duty in the Philippines. It is reported in a Washington dispatch, however, that nothing definite had been done in the matter and that no date has been set for his relief, although it will probably be in about a month. Governor Smith's desire to return to the United States is based on his wish to have his family in this country. He has been in the Philippines for nearly 11 years, having commanded the first California regiment, in the "first expedition" under General Merritt, and it was said in Washington that his service had been so excellent that his resignation would be accepted with regret.

W. Cameron Forbes, Vice-Governor of the Philippines, will probably succeed Governor-General Smith.

Vice-Governor W. Cameron Forbes is a Boston business man, a resident of Westwood, and a Harvard man of the class of '92. He coached the Harvard '98 football team which beat Yale 17 to 0.

Wellesley College Notes

WELLESLEY, Mass.—A music lovers' club has been started at Wellesley. The club has been started at Wellesley. The no officers except a chairman who is elected at each meeting to preside at the next and to plan with Professor Macdougall the program for the next meeting. The aim of the club is to bring together all faculty and students who are interested in or care to learn about things which are musical. The first meeting of the club was held this week in the Tu Zeta Epsilon House. Mr. Fisher of the Oliver Ditson Company spoke to the club on the publisher's view-point of manuscript received. He gave a very interesting talk, reading many amusing letters from would-be composers.

The Shakespeare society has recently initiated Elizabeth Hoffman, 1909, Lucile Kroger, 1911, Harriet Marston, 1911. The Agora society has recently initiated Emily MacFarlane, Mildred Robinson, E. Louise Smith, Margaret E. Sudyam, of the class of 1909; Dorothy Vissman, Caroline E. Vose, of the class of 1910; Sarah Baxter, Miriam Dietz, Lulu B. Dilman, Elinor Farrington, Helen Paul, and Sara F. Tupper, of the class of 1911.

VERMONTERS EAT
SUGAR ON SNOW

The annual "sugaring-off" party of the Vermont Association of Boston was held Thursday evening in Paul Revere Hall. This party has become a regular yearly event in the social life of the association, and is attended by many native sons and daughters of the "Green Mountain" state resident in Boston. Last night 500 gathered in the hall to celebrate the event. The sugar was boiled down in large kettles and then dipped on snow to make it brittle for serving.

Before the sugar was served an address of welcome was extended the guests by President Isaiah Raymond Clark of the association, and M. I. Corcoran showed a series of stereopticon views illustrating the method of sap gathering and sugar making in Vermont.

After the spread dancing was enjoyed till midnight.

FORBES WILL FLY AT NORTH ADAMS

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—"The call of the wild must come Thursday, April 8, night trip. Leave ground 2 o'clock Friday morning. A. Holland Forbes."

The above telegram has been received by the North Adams Aero Club, which means that Mr. Forbes intends to make his first flight of the season a night trip. He will use the new balloon of the North Adams Aero Club, and will be accompanied by a New York man, who is to be his aid in the national race from Indianapolis in June.

FASTER VESSELS NEEDED IN SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE

Former President of Peru
Arrives in New York and
Urges Speed to Replace
Sentiment.

NEW YORK—Faster ships and less sentiment between the United States and South American republics would do most to foster trade and benefit the whole western continent, declares Jose Pardo, lately President of Peru, who arrived on the Atrato of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Line.

Mr. Pardo, who is accompanied by his brother, Felipe Pardo, Peruvian minister to the United States, his wife, his three children and his mother-in-law, is on his way to Paris, where he expects to reside one year. He retired from the presidency of Peru last September, after a term of four years. This is his first visit to New York in 20 years.

"I tried to do all in my power during my term of office to foster closer relations with the United States," said Mr. Pardo. "One of the last things I did was to bring about the passage of a bill creating a new steamship company, which will shorten the distance between Peru and the United States by nine days. 'Now, if a poor country like Peru gives a big subsidy of \$100,000 a year to bring us nearer to the United States it is time for the United States to do something of the same kind to make it possible to go between Panama and here in the shortest possible time.'"

SHERMAN TO HAVE AN AUTO.

WASHINGTON—Vice-President Sherman is to have an automobile, or an official carriage, should he prefer it, if a resolution offered by Senator Scott is favorably considered. Mr. Scott today submitted a resolution that the Senate purchase an automobile or a carriage and pair out of the contingent fund of the Senate, maintaining it out of the same fund, and turn it over for the use of the Vice-President.

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TOURS TO
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REAL ESTATE NEWS

The business done at the Suffolk registry of deeds during the month just ended exceeded in volume that of the corresponding month of 1908 and 1907. The total number of transfers was 2122, compared with 1676 in 1908 and 1614 in March two years ago. The number of mortgages was 928 as compared with 664 and 601 in 1908 and 1907 respectively. The value of the mortgages recorded was \$4,111,124, an increase of \$773,298 over the value of those put on record last year.

BUSINESS DISTRICT TRANSFER.

The valuable property, 75-77 Kilby street, has passed to the control of George R. Lewis of Melrose, who buys for investment. The total assessed valuation is \$85,000, the larger part of which is on the land. C. H. Lewis, the grantor, takes in part payment what is known as Whittier court on Magnolia street, Roxbury, valued, including land and building, at \$40,000. William H. Woodman and A. W. Starratt were the brokers.

FIVE EAST BOSTON HOUSES SOLD.

Property numbered 334 to 342 Meridian street, East Boston, consisting of five three-apartment houses and 12,800 feet of land has been sold by the Meridian Associates to Louis Gottlieb of East Boston. The broker was Thomas B. Grimes of East Boston. The property is assessed at \$39,000 of which \$9,000 is on the land.

SALE IN THE NORTH END.

A transaction representing more than \$15,000 has just been consummated in the North End. Land assessed on a basis of \$4 per foot and two brick buildings, 46 to 48 Charter street, are now in the hands of a new owner.

SOUTH END DEALS.

On Tremont street, No. 696 has been purchased by Jacob Tarplin from Walter B. Adams and others. The property is valued by the assessors at \$12,000 and comprises a four-story brick dwelling and 2886 feet of land.

Morris Lipson and wife have conveyed to Rose Rodman, No. 11 Savoy street. The land and the apartment house thereon are taxed on a value of \$14,200.

IN THE BACK BAY SECTION.

Title to 43 Mountfort street, near Beacon street, is given to Joseph F. Wight by William H. White through the

office of W. B. Chaffee. The brick dwelling house and the 4000 square feet of land are taxed on a value of \$18,000.

CONVEYANCE IN DEDHAM.

Jeremiah J. McCarthy of Franklin has bought a tract of land containing about eight and a half acres with a house and stable fronting on East, Mt. Vernon and Auburn streets, Dedham. Mr. McCarthy buys for development. The property is assessed for \$18,000. Joseph Balch was the broker.

BUILDING IN SOMERVILLE.

Henry Beebe will erect a modern three-family frame apartment house at Henry and Meacham streets, Somerville, to cost \$5500.

A permit has been issued to James W. Kelly of Somerville for the construction of a two-family wooden dwelling on Pearson road, Somerville, to cost about \$5500.

IN OTHER SECTIONS OF THE CITY.

In Roxbury the estate 55 to 59 Creighton street, near Day street, has changed hands, and in West Roxbury Mason P. Currier has acquired 8 Danville street. According to the assessed valuations, more than \$13,000 is involved in these two transactions.

In Dorchester 13,552 feet of land on Kenwood street, belonging to Clifford W. Mowatt, has been sold to J. P. Colby by George O. Wood, broker. The property is assessed at 35 cents per foot.

Cornelius G. Flynn has sold through the same broker a lot of land on Tona-wanda street, Dorchester, containing 5000 square feet, to Geneva Bowerman, who will immediately build a first-class two-family dwelling.

M. P. Campbell has purchased a lot of land out of the Clapp property on Kenwood street, Dorchester, containing 6234 square feet of land, on which he will build a dwelling house. This sale also was made through the office of George O. Wood.

Joseph L. Stewart has taken title to 13 vacant lots on Fabian street, running through to Greenock street, near Blue Hill boulevard, Dorchester. There are 62,000 square feet and the taxed value is about 15 cents per square foot. Six lots on Fabian street, on the opposite side, containing about 24,000 square feet, taxed for 12 cents per square foot, are included. Mr. Stewart, who is a well-known builder, will erect a number of up-to-date apartment houses.

ROGERS IN NORFOLK PREPARING TO OPEN VIRGINIA RAILROAD

NORFOLK, Va.—Henry H. Rogers, accompanied by Mark Twain and a number of the great financier's personal friends, arrived here today by steamer from New York to celebrate the opening of the Virginia railway. Mr. Rogers' pet \$40,000,000 project. Seven hundred business men from points all along the line of the road welcomed the financier's party as did the hosts of the occasion, the board of trade.

The party accompanying Mr. Rogers is composed of Mark Twain, Franklin G. Brown, George H. Church, Urban H. Broughton, G. H. Hyams, James M. Beck, Ralph Ashcroft, Melville E. Stone, Raymond Du Pu, William R. Coe and William E. Benjamin.

Tomorrow morning the party will go to Sewall's Point, a short distance from the city and one of the terminals of the new road. After an elaborate civic ceremony, the first trainload of coal will be started on its journey to Deepwater, W. Va., and the road will then be declared officially open for traffic.

Sunday will be passed at Norfolk, and Monday the party will start on a tour of inspection over the road in a special car. Stops will be made at Roanoke, where citizens have planned to honor the financier and his guests. It is expected that the party will reach this city on the return trip about April 7.

The Virginia Railway, organized in April, 1907, travels through one of the richest bituminous coal districts in West Virginia. The road is a consolidation of the Deepwater Railway and the Tidewater Railway, which had been under construction in desultory fashion for years.

In building the road grades and bridges have been so constructed that trains hauling 4000 tons of coal can be run over it with safety, its officials claim. A steel pier the company has constructed at Sewall's Point cost \$2,000,000. It is 1000 feet long, 60 feet wide and 65 feet high, and will accommodate colliers with a carrying capacity of 10,000 tons each.

Other officers of the road are: Raymond Du Pu, vice-president and general manager; Henning Fernstrom, chief engineer, and S. M. Adair, general freight and passenger agent.

RULING CHILDREN OUT MISDEMEANOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Landlords may no longer refuse to rent apartments because the tenants applying have children without being subjected to a fine for committing a misdemeanor, if a bill introduced Thursday by Assemblyman Goldberg becomes a law. The bill also prohibits a provision in a lease that such lease shall terminate on the birth of a child in such house or apartment. The measure applies only to first-class cities.

MAYOR'S INCREASED BUDGET UPHOLD BY COMMON COUNCIL

With the exception of the five items in the annual appropriation bill, which were passed over the mayor's veto last week, the mayor's budget was upheld in the common council Thursday night. This means that the aldermen on next Monday will only have five items to consider, appropriations for the clerk of committees, the city messenger, the overseers of the poor, clerk of the common council, and the assessing department, as without the concurring vote of the council in overriding the mayor's veto, it must stand.

The important items that were sustained in the mayor's budget are:

Assessing department..... \$165,000
Jail department..... 175,000
Building department..... 125,000
Cemetery department..... 70,000
Consumptives' hospital department..... 165,000
Election department..... 100,000
Fire department..... 1,440,567
Health department..... 205,000
Boston almshouse and hospital..... 145,000
Police department..... 2,000,000
Public works department..... 140,000
Reserve fund..... 200,000
Street department..... 230,000
Ferry division..... 800,000
Paving division..... 1,150,000
Street laying out department..... 71,000
House of correction..... 200,000

Councilman Goodwin of ward 1 secured the passage of an order authorizing the chairman of the board of aldermen and the president of the common council, or either, to appear before the supreme court and ask for an order directing the members and employees of the finance commission to turn over to the city clerk all the papers, documents and other property of the commission.

Councilman Burroughs of ward 2 secured the adoption of an order authorizing the city council committee on public lands to call such witnesses as they require relating to the purchase by the city of Wilmington rifle range property.

Councilman Harding presented an order, which was referred to the mayor, calling upon the park department for information regarding the proposition to acquire the so-called Savin Hill Park for park purposes.

Councilman Carruth secured the adoption of his loan order for \$500,000 for laying out and constructing streets by a vote of 61 to 5. The order will be sent to the board of aldermen for concurrent action on Monday.

The annual appropriation order of \$750 for councilmen's badges was introduced, but the meeting was adjourned while it was under discussion.

While the council expect to make a thorough investigation of the rifle range question, as shown in the order which it passed Thursday night, Mayor Hibbard will drop the matter, as Corporation Counsel Babson has advised him that as the statute of limitations has run it is now too late to undertake to recover the money.

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We are showing a magnificent line of vesting dresses, in all the newest colors and designs; ladies should not let this opportunity pass without looking this line over before buying their spring suits; gentlemen's suitings a specialty.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

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NEW HAMPSHIRE TAXATION BILL

CONCORD, N. H.—A bill providing for the taxation of the railroads in this state on the basis of the market value of their stocks and bonds was formulated and was read twice and tabled for printing.

PROVIDENCE FIRE CHIEF RETIRES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—After a period of service extending almost 57 years, Chief George A. Steere of the Providence fire department has retired. He will be succeeded by Deputy Chief Holden O. Hill, who will retire on July 1.

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World's Latest News of Financial and Industrial Markets

PRICE MOVEMENTS QUITE IRREGULAR ON BOTH MARKETS

Remarkable Strength Shown by Some Leading Issues, While Others Drop Sharply on Taking of Profits.

PULLMAN IS HIGHER

Much irregularity prevailed in price movements in the New York and Boston markets today. Fractionally lower prices were recorded for most of the issues at the opening and sharp declines were sustained by Amalgamated Copper and some railroad stocks. At the same time an upward movement started in other securities and some were carried to a new high range for the movement.

The heavy buying of Steel common was again in evidence, started by the purchase of a 5000-share block at 61. About 200,000 shares of the stock changed hands yesterday. The strength displayed by this stock is yet to be explained. New York Central and Erie each lost a point during the early trading. Interborough-Metropolitan preferred was conspicuously strong, rising from 39 1/2 to 42 during the first hour. Northern Pacific gained a point to 145 1/2, and Great Northern advanced from 68 1/2 to 69 1/2, after an earlier decline of a half. American Ice opened strong 1/4 higher at 35 and advanced to 35 1/2.

Missouri Pacific opened an eighth higher at 73 1/2 and reacted to 72 1/2. Union Pacific declined from 187 1/2 to 186 1/2. Atchafalaya opened off a half at 107 1/2 and dropped to 107 1/4. There was no local news to account for the erratic price movements, but the bears had some depressing news cabled from London and this had the effect before noon of causing some sharp reactions. It had been expected that there would be some selling on profit taking and for short account before the market closed today, but some of the prominent issues showed remarkable resistance to pressure. Bear reports were denied almost immediately after their publication and the market steadied somewhat.

Pullman was quite active on the local market today. The stock jumped three points to 175 during the early trading. New England Telephone and Telegraph opened a half higher at 154 and rose a point to 155. The company made an excellent report of earnings for the year showing an increase of \$800,000 in revenues and a net gain of almost \$400,000. Edison Electric was strong, opening a point higher at 257 and advancing to 258 on the first sales. General Electric was a half lower at 157. The copper stocks following Amalgamated were fractionally lower. Lake was an exception. The stock opened a half higher at 19 1/2 and rose to 20 1/2.

In the early afternoon Amalgamated Copper was selling in New York under 75. Smelters declined to 37. Steel sold off to 50 1/2. Reading was selling at 135 1/2. American Ice improved to 37. Some of the stocks which had made the most gains shaded off somewhat. Great Northern preferred rose to 147 1/2, after opening at 146 1/2. Northern Pacific rose from 144 1/2 to 145 1/2. Mexican Central advanced to 24 1/2 from 23.

The New York market broke rather violently during the afternoon, losses ranging from one to two points or more having been sustained by the leaders.

INCOME TAX RATE IN BRITISH ISLES

A recent income tax return gives the average income in Ireland at \$12.86, the average in Scotland being \$36.81, and the average for England and Wales \$49.59. Of course it must be remembered that these figures are arrived at on the basis of income available for taxation divided by the total number of inhabitants of the country in question. Incomes of less than \$800 a year are exempt from income tax, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, but the proportion of incomes above that figure is much smaller in Ireland than the other countries. Ireland also pays much more than her share of the indirect taxation.

BOND ISSUE FOR N. Y. CENTRAL

NEW YORK—Bond issues aggregating about \$60,000,000 are in contemplation by the New York Central lines. According to present plans, it is proposed to have authorized \$35,000,000 by New York Central in two issues of \$20,000,000 and \$15,000,000. While the Michigan Central Railroad Company will authorize an issue of \$25,000,000. The latter will be a debenture issue, but the character of the bonds to be put out by the New York Central proper has not yet been decided. Of the \$25,000,000 Michigan Central it is proposed to sell about \$15,000,000 in the near future.

COPPER REDUCED.
NEW YORK—At the Metal Exchange today all grades of copper were reduced 1/2 cent in the asking figures, bringing lake down to 12 1/2@13c, electrolytic to 12 1/2@12 3/4c, and castings to 12 1/2@12 3/4c.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Amal Copper	75 1/2	76	74 1/2	74 1/2
Am Car & Foundry	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am Ice Securities	35	37	34 1/2	36 1/2
Am Locomotive	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am Loco pf	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Am Smelt & Re	87 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	87
Am Sugar	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	132 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Am Tobacco pf	95	95 1/2	95	95 1/2
Anaconda	45	45	44 1/2	44 1/2
Atchafalaya	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Atchafalaya pf	104	104	104	104
At Coast Line	122 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Balt & Ohio	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Balt & Ohio pf	94 1/2	94 1/2	94	94
Br Rap Transit	75 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Canadian Pa	175 1/2	175 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2
Con Leather	29	29	28 1/2	28 1/2
Con Leather pf	101 1/2	101 1/2	101	101
Ches & Ohio	71	71	70	70
Chi & N	73	73 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
Col Fuel & Iron	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36
Con Southern	138 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Con Gas	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Del & Hudson	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2
Denver & Rio G	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Chi & W B	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
General Electric	157 1/2	157 1/2	157	157
Gr Nor Ore pf	146 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Illinois Cent	146 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Inter-Met pf	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Kan City So	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Kansas & Texas	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Lois & Nash	135 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Missouri Pac	73 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Nat Lead	73 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
N Y Central	131 1/2	131 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
N Y N H & H	164 1/2	164 1/2	164	164
Nor & Western	92 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Northern Pac	144 1/2	145 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Pennsylvania	181 1/2	181 1/2	181 1/2	181 1/2
Pennsylvania pf	135 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
People's Gas	114 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Pressed St Car	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Pullman	173 1/2	174 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2
Reading	136 1/2	136 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Rock Island pf	22 1/2	22 1/2	22	22
Sloss-Shef & L	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Southern Pac	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Southern Railway	122 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
St Paul	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Texas Pacific	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
U S Steel	187 1/2	187 1/2	185 1/2	185 1/2
U S Steel pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
U S Steel pf	50 1/2	51	49 1/2	50
U S Steel pf	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Western Union	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Westinghouse	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Wisconsin Cent	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS	Opening	High	Low
Am T & T conv	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2
Am T & T 4s	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Atchafalaya pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Atchafalaya 4s	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Interboro-Met 4 1/2s	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Japan 4 1/2s	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
N Y C 4 1/2s new	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
N Y C 4 1/2s 1917s new	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
N Y C 4 1/2s 1918s	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
N Y C 4 1/2s new	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
N Y N H & H 3 1/2s	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Nor & Wes cv	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Reading Gen 4s	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Rock Island 4s	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
U S Steel 4s	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2
U S Steel 4 1/2s	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
U S Steel 4 1/2s	74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2
Wisconsin Cent 4s	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS	Opening	High	Low
2s registered	101 1/2	102	101 1/2
do coupon	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
3s registered	101 1/2	102	101 1/2
do coupon	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2
Small bonds	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
4s registered	119	119	119
do coupon	120 1/2	119	119 1/2
Panama 2s	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
U S 4 1/2s	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Philippine 4s	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2

PIG IRON MARKET IS ENCOURAGING

Regarding the pig iron market Rogers, Brown & Co. say: "The month of March shows heavier sales, so far as our office is concerned, than any month since last August excepting only November. Total sales during first quarter of this year are, in fact, not only largely in excess of first quarter of 1908, but are equal with sales during first quarter of 1907, which, after starting in moderately, developed to be such a wonderful year. Further than this, practically all of March business is for nearby shipment and all purchases have been along strictly conservative lines.

"Business is slowly but surely improving, and with the increase in the melt is coming the need of placing orders. The several sizable inquiries being under consideration. Prices have seemed to be on bed rock during the past week, and several attempts to buy at below this dead line have been unsuccessful. Interest in coke is increasing, with prices stationary."

PITTSBURG IN BUSINESS.
PITTSBURG—It is officially stated that the business of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company during March was 30 per cent greater than that of February. The Westinghouse Machine Company's March business was the best in 18 months.

WRIGHT MEETS ITALIAN KING.
ROME—Wilbur Wright, the American aviator, added another to his list of royal acquaintances today when he was received in private audience by King Victor Emmanuel. He expressed to the king his approval of a proposal that the small fee be charged to see his aeroplane experiments, the money to go to the earthquake survivors.

TWELVE MONTHS REPORT OF THE TEXAS & PACIFIC

Development of the Company Since Its Organization 20 Years Ago Has Been of a Remarkable Character.

SOME COMPARISONS

The Texas & Pacific Railway Company hauled 333 per cent more freight last year than it did in the year 1888, when the company was newly organized. This comparison is comforting, in view of the rather unsatisfactory showing made by the company last year.

In 1889 the Texas & Pacific's gross earnings totalled about \$8,300,000, which compares with the \$13,917,000 reported for 1908, and its net for the first mentioned period was less than \$2,500,000, or about \$1,200,000 under that of last year.

The report of the Texas & Pacific for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31 last was not particularly gratifying as compared with recent years, the \$2,754,353 loss in gross operating revenues having been offset by only about one-half through curtailed operating expenses, resulting in a net decline of pretty close to \$1,500,000.

Maintenance expenses of the company were even higher than in 1907, although there was a large saving in transportation and general disbursements, a factor that indicates more effective operation. After meeting all expenses, charges, etc., and interest on the company's income bonds totalling more than \$800,000, a deficit of about \$508,000 was recorded on the year's operations.

During the past 20 years there has been marked development in the company's operations, although the mileage operated has been increased only about 390 miles.

The last annual report of the company contains an interesting comparison of the property as it was in 1888, when newly organized, with its condition on Jan. 1, 1908. It follows:

	1888	1908
Mileage	1,880	1,887
Steel rails	1,880	1,887
Gr. per mile	1,880	1,887
Exp. per mile	1,880	1,887
Net per mile	1,880	1,887
Freight cars	1,880	1,887
Passenger cars	1,880	1,887
Locomotives	1,880	1,887
Av. No. fr. tr.	1,880	1,887
run daily	1,880	1,887
Av. No. pass. tr.	1,880	1,887
run daily	1,880	1,887
Av. fr. tr. load	1,880	1,887
Tons fr. tr. hauled	1,880	1,887
Boat indebtedness	1,880	1,887
per mile	1,880	1,887
Decrease	1,880	1,887

WISCONSIN ROAD ELECTS OFFICERS

NEW YORK—At a meeting of the directors of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company, held here today, E. Pennington, A. H. Bright and W. L. Martin were elected directors. Mr. Pennington was subsequently elected president and A. H. Bright vice-president.

Mr. Pennington was recently elected president of the Soo for a period of years. Mr. Bright is general counsel and Mr. Martin the second vice-president and traffic manager of that company. Newman Erb remains chairman of the board until unsettled matters in his hands are disposed of. It is understood that he will continue to be identified with the property.

BANK OF GERMANY WEEKLY REPORT

BERLIN—The weekly report of the Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

Cash on hand decreased. 111,223,000
Loans increased. 70,544,000
Discounts increased. 370,255,000
Bills in circulation increased. 71,873,000
Deposits decreased. 46,521,000
Gold on hand decreased. 96,646,000
Total. 103,174,000

NORFOLK—A big crowd is expected in Norfolk today to celebrate the opening of the Virginia Railway. Henry H. Rogers, the builder and president of the road, accompanied by Mark Twain, will be here.

Receipts of the Boston custom house for March were the largest in its history, amounting to \$2,761,705. This exceeds the previous record, which was made last year, by \$158,000.

BALTIMORE—B. F. Bush, receiver of the Western Maryland Railroad, has sold to J. S. Wilson, Jr., & Co., \$1,250,000 of 5 per cent receiver's certificates issued for the purpose of paying off a short-term note held by the Mercantile Trust Company of New York. The certificates mature on April 1, 1911, but are redeemable after April 1, 1910, at par and accrued interest.

The funds needed to pay off the balance of the Western Maryland falling due today, may have been obtained, it was said yesterday, by the sale of Western refunding bonds. Recently the company made known that \$3,000,000 of the \$6,000,000 notes falling due in May had been paid off in advance, as well as about \$1,000,000 of the notes due in 1910.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Adventure	39	39 1/2	39	39
Allouez	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Anaconda	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Aradion	5	5	5	5
Arizona Commercial	41	41	40 1/2	40 1/2
Butte Coal	230	230	230	230
Calumet & Hecla	101	101	100	100
Centennial	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Copper Range	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Daily West	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Franklin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Granby	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Green-Canaan	96	96	96	96
La Salle	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Mass	15	15	14 1/2	14 1/2
Mexico Con	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Michigan	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Mohawk	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Nevada	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
North Butte	72 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Old Dominion	51	51	51	51
Parrot	34 1/2	34 1/2	33	33
Quincy	88	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
Santa Fe	2	2	2	2
Union	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Union Consol	15	15	14 1/2	14 1/2
Utah Consolidated	42 1/2	42 1/2	42	42
Victoria	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

RAILROADS

ction pf.117	145	145	145	
R R.....	117	117	117	
& H.....	134	134	133 1/2	
.....	165	165	164 1/2	
.....	199	200	198 1/2	
.....	186 1/2	186 1/2	185 1/2	
com.....	97	97	97	
pf.....	110	110 1/2	110	110 1/2
TELEPHONES.				
& Tel.....	131 1/2	131 1/2	130 1/2	131 1/2
al.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
pl pf.....	6	6	6	6
and Tel.....	134	135	134	134 1/2
lts.....	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	2 1/2

Contributions on Topics of Interest
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THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

First Book Printed in North America

The first book printed in North America is often said to have been the Bay State Psalm book in 1639, but the Inland Printer says that in the Hispanic Library in New York are armfuls of books printed in Mexico before 1600. The earliest is on the subject of Christian Doctrine, and says: "It was printed in the great city of Tenochtitlan, Mexico, of this New Spain, and in the house of Juan Cronberger. By order of the same Senior Bishop Don Fray Juna Zumarraga and at his cost. The printing was finished on the 14 day of the month of June, of the year 1544." Another edition in the John Carter Library, Providence, is dated 1543. Various authorities tell, however, of a book, "The Ladder of St. Climachus," that was printed by John Pablos in Mexico about 1535. There were seven books printed in Peru before 1600 and 300 in all America before 1601.

Music History

In the Musician for March Thomas Tapper insists on the importance of music biography to students and especially of knowing the general conditions of society during each composer's period. He offers the following outline for Bach students:

Name six English writers who lived in Bach's lifetime.

Name some American towns which had already arisen in this period.

When was Harvard College founded? What was its original purpose?

With what masterpieces of English literature of this period are you familiar? What English sovereigns reigned from 1700 to 1750?

Name five distinguished Americans of this same period.

In what town and cities did Bach live?

Who were the prominent musicians of England in Bach's lifetime?

Name an Italian and a French musician contemporary with Bach.

What is meant by the classical school of letters?

Define "romanticism."

For hearts that to their homes are true
Where'er the tides of power may flow,
Have built a kingdom great and new
Which time nor fate shall overthrow.

These are the empire builders, these
Annex where none shall say them nay,
Beyond the world's uncharted seas,
Realms that can never pass away.
—Alfred Noyes.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.

ALEXANDER JODDS, Managing Editor.

FREDERICK DIXON, Associate Editor.

All communications pertaining to conduct of this paper and for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

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Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

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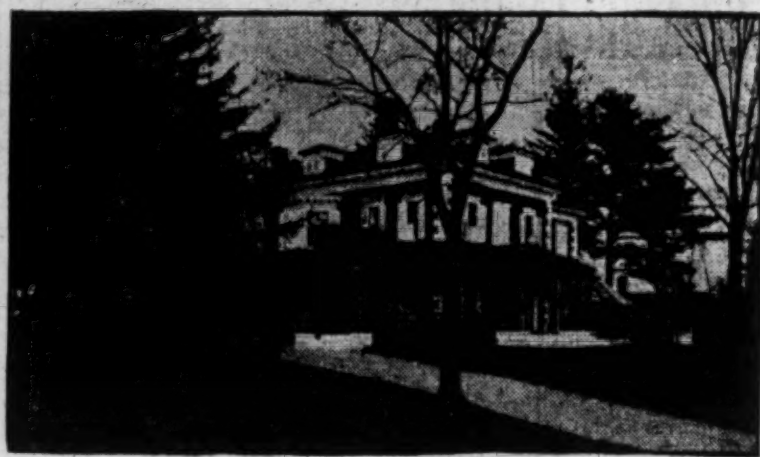
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RECOLLECTIONS OF HOLMES' POETRY



HOMESDALE, NEAR PITTSFIELD, MASS.
Once the residence of Dr. O. W. Holmes, the poet.

Women's Athletics at College

Proficiency to Count Towards a Degree

A unique innovation in women's sports and gymnastic exercise has been instituted at the University of Washington by the faculty of that college as a substitute for the regular indoor gymnasium work. Tennis, hockey, basketball, gymnastic games and cross-country runs will be the features of the new plan of training the women of the institution and will be embodied as a regular part of the curriculum of the college for which college credit counting for graduation and a degree will be given.

The climate on the Pacific coast is particularly adapted to outdoor sports. Especially is this so in the neighborhood of Seattle where the state university is situated and as the women of the college have felt that the indoor gymnasium has been more or less a waste of time and energy, the faculty have seen fit to make this change, one that has been seldom attempted in a large university and is unique among the co-educational departments of the colleges of the country.

As a great majority of the women will probably take up tennis, eight classes have been formed and five instructors have been engaged by the faculty to

teach the aspirants to athletic honors the game at first hand. The class in hockey will also be placed under a university instructor. Possibly the most unique feature of the whole system will be the long cross-country walks which the women will take once a week beginning a distance of one or two miles and gradually training to a walk of from eight to 12 miles.

There need never be the slightest hesitation in undertaking anything that prefigures itself as the higher leading. Between expediency and right purpose there is simply no question at all. The strength of all the hosts of heaven is with him who is faithful to the right. —Lilian Whiting.

CLOUDS OF WITNESS

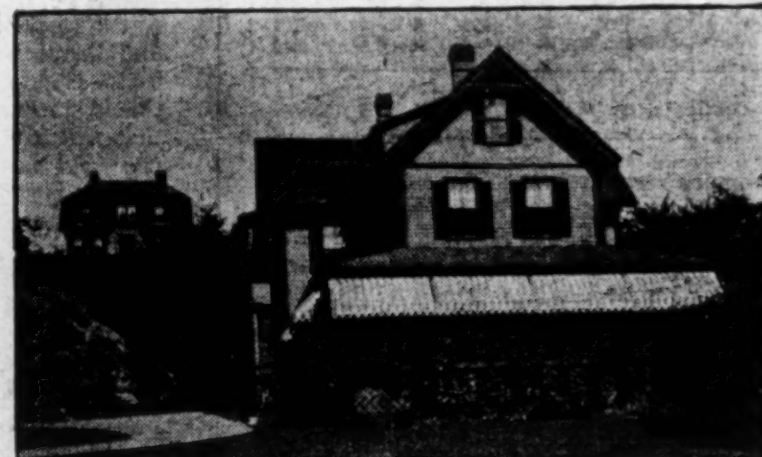
There are few important passages in the Bible which have excited less comment than that, in the Gospel of John, in which Jesus insisted, with such remarkable emphasis, on the necessity for bearing witness. It would be difficult to exaggerate the value of the words: "To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth." It is probable that most readers of the passage have an altogether inadequate idea of what bearing witness, as Jesus used the term, meant. To them it is merely a matter of supporting a theory with your evidence. A moment's thought would show that this was very far from all Jesus intended to imply. He did not limit his life work to merely giving his evidence in support of certain religious views. In the words of a great student of the Greek text, his witness was not merely "bearing witness concerning the truth," but "bearing witness to maintaining, the truth." If we will recollect this, and recollect how he maintained the truth, by healing the sick, cleansing the lepers, casting out devils, and raising the dead, we may begin to realize why he should have said that it was to bear witness to the truth that he was born and came

into the world. Any man who will bear witness to the truth in the way in which he bore witness will be himself a cloud of witness whose evidence will refresh the earth. This is the ideal of witness which Christian Science holds up to its students, filling them with the desire to be found, in the words of Mrs. Eddy, on page 150 of Science and Health, "living witnesses and monuments to the virtue and power of Truth, as applied through this Christian system of healing disease."

The Greek word for witness is martyr. The early Christians were such strenuous witnesses for, or maintainers of, Truth, that they constantly paid for their witness with their lives. If the word had not been narrowed down to those who were persecuted for their witness, the vastness of the true idea of witness would have been impressed on Christendom in the form of the grandeur of the stand for Truth made by these witnesses. It was to be such a martyr for Truth that Matthias was chosen by the apostles to succeed Judas, and not certainly with any idea of his being put to death, and it was to this aspect generally of the martyr's mission that Christ Jesus referred when he said, "But I have greater witness than that of John; for the works which the Father hath given me to finish, the same works that I do, bear witness of me, that the Father hath sent me." Christ Jesus was, of course, the greatest witness for Truth the world has ever seen. He was a martyr in the natural and in the acquired sense of the word. The witness he gave for Truth in healing the sick, in raising the dead, and in feeding the multitudes was overshadowed almost by the manner in which he maintained the truth in the crucifixion and the resurrection. He remains, however, of necessity the way, and if he could sum up his own career in the phrase of bearing witness to Truth, it is manifest that the career of every one who attempts to follow him must be devoted to a like end in a like manner.

Christian Science has come to show the world how this attempt may be carried to a successful issue. For centuries humanity has turned from the effort in despair. Deluded into a complete acceptance of the reality and power of evil, it not unnaturally concluded that the highest form of witness a man could offer to Truth was comprised in physical martyrdom. This idea was, of course, based on a fundamental misconception of Jesus' teaching. "The thief," he said, "cometh not, but for to steal, and to kill, and to destroy; I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." So far from implying that eternal life was gained through a belief in physical death, he placed life and death, in those words, in the strongest antithesis. The witness he bore to Truth, whether in the garden at Bethany, at the gate of Nain or on the summit of Calvary, was of the indestructibility of life. "The Bible," Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 39 of Science and Health, "calls death an enemy, and Jesus overcame death and the grave instead of yielding to them." The martyrdom of Jesus, in a word, was not in witness of the reality of evil and the power of death, but in witness of the utter unreality of matter and powerlessness of death, as demonstrated in his final miracle, that of "his mighty, crowning, unparalleled and triumphant exit from the flesh." (Science and Health, page 117.)

The ultimate aim of Christian Science practice is that expressed in the final demonstration of Christ Jesus. Death, Paul wrote to the Corinthians, would be



THE BEVERLY FARMS PLACE.

Summer residence where Oliver Wendell Holmes once lived.

A GIFT FIT FOR A KING

Thoroughbred Horses of History.

An interesting article in the London Telegraph notes the recent gift by King Edward to the Sultan of a thoroughbred horse. All down the picturesque history of England, through the neighborly relations with France, the Spanish intermarriages, the Crusades, so fruitful to Britain of luxuries of many sorts, we read of gifts of Arab thoroughbreds to the Kings of England. Now an English King has sent an English thoroughbred, descendant of the imported Arab steeds, back to the east as a royal gift.

When Hugh Capet of France was courting the daughter of Athelstan, his appropriate gift to the king was some "running horses." In 1121 are records of Arab thoroughbreds and Turkish

armor sent as gifts from the east. William the Conqueror rode a small eastern horse, gift of Alfonso of Spain. The favorite steeds of Richard Coeur de Lion were of the famous race on which the orientals have always so prided themselves. Black Saladin was famous in the wars of the roses. King Ferdinand of Aragon sent Henry VIII. two high-bred barbs from Spain. In 1524 King Henry sent 18 horses to Francis I. of France, and an imperial gift of 25 horses from Charles V. of Spain came back soon after to England. All these and many more royal gifts were of that eastern breed of which Mohammed wrote: "Thou shalt be to a man a source of happiness and wealth," from which Pindar called Cyrene a "city of fair steeds and goodly riders," which gave Carthage a horse's head upon her coins, which furnished Hannibal with his Numidian cavalry and Mohammed with his victorious squadrons.

Some of the famous thoroughbred horses of America are descendants, through England, of these same royal steeds.

Football and Thanksgiving

The following judicial notice concerning the football season is credited to Judge Weaver of the Iowa supreme court. The case is that of Sieberts vs. Spangler. The plaintiff sued to recover for services as assistant manager of the football team of the State University of Iowa under a contract engaging him "during the football season of 1903." The court said: "We think it a matter of common observation, of which the court may take notice, that while the remainder of the year in our great American institutions of learning may be religiously devoted to the study of football, the 'season' proper, in which academic investigation gives place to knowledge applied, begins with the first frost and ends very appropriately with the day of general thanksgiving."

A great picture is a window. Through it we look beyond it—far down long vistas of thought.—Leigh Hunt.

The vast bulk of men are required to discharge the homely duties of life; and they have less need of genius than of industry and enterprise. Young men should observe that those who take the honors and emoluments of mechanical crafts, of commerce and of professional life are rather distinguished for a sound judgment and a close application than for a brilliant genius.—H. W. Beecher.

Mill Machines for South America

While the greater part of Brazil's textile industries are confined to cotton mills, the woolen industry is receiving considerable attention in the state of Rio Grande, and some very fine woolen products are being turned out by factories in that section. Up to the present time Germany and Great Britain have supplied most of the machinery for these mills, but, owing to the favor with which American industrial machinery is everywhere coming to be regarded, there should be a chance for manufacturers in the United States to get some of the business.—Selling Magazine.

Revival of Cameos

So much that is old has become new that our grandmothers' possessions are being held up as the latest thing in fashion. This is not only true of cloths, scarfs, hair ornaments, high-heeled slippers, but of jewelry.

With the craze for Byzantine jewelry has come the revival of three kinds of ornaments worn by another generation. These are corals, seed pearls and cameos. All three are in the height of style.

Necklaces of seed pearls are almost as valued as diamond ones these days. Brooches of them are sought after and worn with great pride.

Cameos, if good, are now worn on the most elaborate evening gowns as well as for street. Large ones set in flagee gold or seed pearls are used for the shoulder clasp or the front of the bodice or a belt buckle; the smaller ones are quite fashionable to catch turnover collars together, to fasten a jabot, or to pin a bow of ribbon.—Saturday Times.

A Song for April

List! List! The buds confer.
This noonday they've had news of her;
The south bank has had views of her;
The thorn shall exact his dues of her;
The willows a dream
By the freshest stream
Shall ask what boon they choose of her.

Up! Up! The world's astir;
The would-be green has word of her;
Root and germ have heard of her
Coming to break
Their sleep and wake
Their hearts with every bird of her.

See! See! How swift concur
Sun, wind and rain at the name of her,
A-wondering what became of her;
The fields flower at the flame of her;
The glad air sings
With dancing wings
And the silvery shrill acclaim of her.
—Charles G. D. Roberts.

Surf Boating

Surf boating is a characteristic sport at Honolulu. One goes in long canoes, fitted with outriggers so that they cannot tip over. The canoes are rowed by Kanakas, native Hawaiians, who are like fish in the water. One must wear a bathing suit, for one gets drenched through with the surf breaking over the canoe.

Blessing she is: God made her so,
And deeds of week-day holiness
Fall from her noiseless as the snow,
Nor hath she ever chanced to know
That aught were easier than to bless.
—Lowell.

Moving Pictures in Dramatic Art

A field that offers practically unlimited possibilities for the dramatist of today and tomorrow is the moving picture. In this country the dramas and farces which have been enacted in these films have been of rather a low intellectual order. They have been designed, in the main, for the amusement of children. But with the greater perfection of the cinematograph the moving picture should play a more serious part and appeal to more mature and cultivated audiences.

Dramatists like Augustus Thomas and Clyde Fitch and Eugene Walter and Charles Klein may well turn their abilities to this form of theatrical construction. In France they have already recognized its possibilities. There the cinematograph has attained the dignity of an art. For it is no less a personage than Jules Lemaitre recently wrote a play called "The Return of Ulysses," which was acted by such players as Paul Mounet, Albert Lambert and Mme. Bartet. Another scenario was "The Duke of Guise" by Henri Lavedan, with incidental music by Camille Saint-Saens.—Bookman.

Silhouettes

Silhouette, daguerreotype, ambrotype, tintype, photograph, is the imposing genealogy of shadow folk, says a writer in "New Idea." The silhouettes were the first of the race, and today afford amusement for those who are willing to learn how to make them.

They call but for paper and scissors, and a little skill with fingers and eyes. It takes but a little perseverance to become an expert in producing these interesting shadow people, along with their homes, their children and their animals.

In beginning practice on houses, trees, furniture and stationary things first, always standing so that you see but the two dimensions, height and width, never depth. Next try animals, and then people. Place these so that the light is directly in front of them and a plain wall behind, so that the shadows are well outlined, then cut from the shadows. This is only for beginners. After a very few times it should not be necessary to have the shadows at all. Last of all try portraits of people. Likenesses are the most difficult to get, but, like the rest, they come with a little practice.

Experience

"Money is not at the bottom of everything," sadly remarked the college man as he plunged his hands deep down into his pockets.—Home Herald.

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to the
Scriptures

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Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
Boston, Mass.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, April 2, 1909.

The People and the Tariff

TWO STEPS recently taken in the direction of national economy should be seriously considered by Congress in the framing of the new tariff law, and more especially because they are indicative of an important and general movement away from extravagant governmental and administrative enterprise and expenditure, and toward prudence and retrenchment. One of these—the creation of the new Senate committee on public expenditures—has already received attention here. The other—President Taft's expressed desire that the members of his cabinet should constitute a finance committee so that each might keep close account of and exercise auditing power over the expenditures of his department—is no less significant of the trend of things.

Although the saving which may be effected by greater watchfulness in the quarters named must be very great, it would be too much to expect that they would be sufficient to wipe out the prospective deficit. The best that could be expected of them would be the prevention of waste which needlessly increases the present tremendous drafts upon the treasury. It is not so much what they will accomplish toward balancing the income and outgo, as the influence they will exercise over administration in general, and the promise they give of further steps in the right direction, that stamps them as important departures.

The inception and creation of these checks upon wastefulness call for the attention of the framers of the new tariff law, because if they mean anything at all they mean that the days of princely and reckless federal expenditure are numbered. Extravagance upon a wholesale scale will not be continued, and, therefore, deficits to be met by burdensome taxation will not be inevitable. The country, all the way up to the White House and the Capitol and all the way down to the humblest wage-earner, is learning, slowly but none the less surely, that the way to avoid deficits is to keep down expenses. Just so long as extravagance shall prevail in Washington—just so long as every scheme for interesting Uncle Sam in unnecessary and costly enterprises receives popular sanction—there will be deficits, and just so long as there are deficits there will be an excuse for high tariff duties, and for forms of protection which discriminate in favor of the few and against the many.

But the real work of reform must begin at the bottom, not at the top. The people have it in their power to check extravagance. They need only disapprove of it, and make their disapproval emphatic. For a long time they have been smiling at it indulgently, or, at the worst, they have been tolerating it good-naturedly. And so long as they are complacent their representatives will be willing.

If the people want prudence, economy, good sense, safety in the policy and methods of their government they can have it. But they must speak out.

OF COURSE the experts who are discussing the subject are striving to make the question of a duty on glass more transparent than it has been.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT that there will be no lockout of the anthracite miners will be gratefully received by the public. All who are interested in the development of good government and commercial peace will be glad to see such problems as now prevail in the coal regions worked out on some other basis than selfish indifference, arbitrary dictation, or angry retaliation. There is a key to the situation, which, if turned the right way, will not lock out, limit or restrict any class. It will, instead, open the door to mutual understandings and concessions, to consequent larger opportunities for operators and miners, to a sane and satisfactory cooperation which will insure adequate and righteous returns to both capital and labor. This key is that wonderful precept of Christian brotherhood that too often rusts for lack of use, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

There are those who have proved that it is practical and practicable; that it is possible to live by this rule and not suffer in consequence. And those who are making this idealism a practical everyday affair are learning also what Paul meant when he said, "Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus."

The Morality of Armaments

IT is a long time since any political question has stirred the United Kingdom to the same depths as the present naval agitation. If, on the historic evening when the present naval estimates were introduced, the prime minister and the first lord of the admiralty were indulging in a little scheme to strengthen their own hands at the expense of the little navy party in the cabinet, they have been admirably successful; if not, it can only be said that they have each essayed the part of Frankenstein with equal success. The country has swung with extraordinary unanimity to the point of view put forward by them on that occasion, and altogether declines to listen to their subsequent qualifications. At the very moment the prime minister was endeavoring to make those qualifications to the House the news of the Croydon election was received, and that election was fought on the cry "We want eight Dreadnoughts, and we won't wait," with the result that the Conservative majority was quadrupled. The government has advanced its shipbuilding program from four to six Dreadnoughts, but the demand has now gone up to eight. The two-power standard has, indeed, been discarded, and the new formula is two Dreadnoughts every three months. Such was the tone of the great meeting called by the London chamber of commerce, and held under the presidency of the lord mayor, in the Guildhall, at the base of Nelson's monument. Here the chief speaker was Mr. Balfour, the man who, if political meteorology goes for anything at all, will be the next prime minister, and will be compelled to find the money to pay the bill. Four new Dreadnoughts at once, eight next year, or, better still, twelve this year to begin on, was Mr. Balfour's program, and he justified it by the fact that both Germany and the United States were spending more money on their navies than the United Kingdom.

There is the situation as it stands, and it becomes necessary to

ask where this "devastating" expenditure is to stop. If the nations of the world cannot destroy their fears of one another they will soon find themselves with peace budgets approximating to war expenditure. There is, it is becoming perfectly plain, only one way in which this insane competition can be stopped. It is by some such scheme as that recently advocated by Mr. Carnegie. Such a scheme could be regarded as offensive by no power save one actuated by offensive intentions. It is far from being as ideal a scheme as one of general disarmament would be, but it is possibly the preliminary and necessary step to such an end. The present situation, at all events, is intolerable, though it is not without its lesson. People are being forced to ask themselves if there must not be some misconception in the teaching of Christianity which declares theoretically the omnipotence of good, and in practice spends huge revenues in armaments. Had the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth been acted upon during the past centuries of the Christian era, war would have been long ago impossible. They have not been acted on, but not so much from lack of desire as from lack of understanding. That understanding is being supplied to the world today through the teachings of Christian Science. What is more, it is being supplied to it not as a theory but as a demonstrable fact, for the world is learning that the power which destroys sickness destroys sin, and the power which destroys sin makes possible the brotherhood of man.

EVEN those who are least fond of him are willing to concede now that former President Castro cannot properly be alluded to in the past tense.

The Exclusive Woman's Car

IT WILL take time to determine whether or not the exclusive woman's car experiment in the McAdoo tunnels, New York city, is successful. The experience of the first day failed to reveal any very great desire on the part of the women to separate themselves from the men. It is said that while the mixed cars were crowded in the rush hours the women's cars were not quite full. In no other country are the sexes thrown so closely and constantly together. Such freedom of relationship, educationally, socially and industrially, has been to their mutual advantage and to the country's good. In fact, the freedom given American womanhood and the uniform kindness shown them by the sterner sex has long been favorably commented upon. When Charles Dickens visited this country in 1841, one of the few things which impressed him favorably was the courtesy displayed by men toward women. Everywhere he observed evidences of gallantry which reminded him of things he had formerly read, rather than of things he had formerly seen. While he felt that we were deserving of severe criticism in many other respects, and while he was at times unsparing in his strictures upon our manners and customs, in this one particular, at least, he took off his hat to American manhood. In later days Thackeray chronicled a similar experience and cheerfully accorded us credit. Hundreds of foreigners of lesser distinction who have visited us have borne testimony to the respect with which American women are treated in their own country. Max O'Rell and Prince Henry of Prussia may be mentioned among the latest to recognize this virtue in our manhood, and to praise it. Not the least observant of it are those Americans who have recently returned from extended foreign tours and visits.

It is regrettable that in the rush and scramble of the great cities the tendency has been away from this graceful national characteristic, but it is proper to say that the tendency, except in rare instances, even in the crowded business centers, has not been very marked. It is still as true as ever that throughout this country woman is treated with careful consideration. Everywhere the deference to which she is entitled is extended freely, delicately, naturally.

It may be true that in the greatest city of the country there is a reason why the sexes should be separated on transportation lines—it may be that in the greatest city of the country men have ceased to be mindful of the consideration which is due to womanhood, but it is hard to believe it. If it is true, the fact is deplorable. And if it is true the exclusive car for women is not the best means of correcting it.

THERE is talk of presenting John Mitchell with a \$10,000 home in Scranton, Pa., preliminary to his running for Congress in that district. But if he runs for Congress, and is elected, and proves satisfactory, and is continued in Congress, what he will need is a good boarding house in Washington rather than a fine house in Scranton.

SHREWD Mr. Hammerstein leaves the Boston public to assume the responsibility for the production of "Salome."

A FAIRLY intelligent understanding of the progress made in electrical power development during the last ten years may be obtained from consideration of the fact that while a decade ago the carrying of 11,000 volts was regarded as marking the limit of skill and safety in transmission, plans have just been completed in Canada which contemplate the construction of an electric power transmission plant which will carry 110,000 volts. The power will be developed at Niagara, and the trunk line will run westward to Dundas, fifty miles distant, at which point it will divide into three branches. One of these will extend to Toronto, another to Stratford, and the third to St. Thomas. The system, for the construction of which contracts have just been let, has a total transmission wire mileage of 300 miles, and these wires which will be of aluminum, carried on steel towers, will convey and distribute 40,000 horsepower.

In the early days of electric transmission ten miles was as great a distance as it was thought possible to convey power. Many of the traction companies in the middle eighties, and up to the early nineties, deemed it necessary to construct power-houses for every ten miles or so of trolley trackage. Today, the great majority of these power-stations have been abandoned, a central plant being used. However, it was not until 1898 that the first transmission line employed a voltage of 11,000. This was between Niagara and Buffalo. Between these same points in 1901 a second line transmitted 22,000 volts. In 1907 there were six or eight lines in the world carrying a voltage as high as 60,000, and one was carrying 72,000. Within the last few months a Michigan line which has been supplying Grand Rapids with a current of 72,000 volts has been conveying 100,000.

The new plant on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls, however, is the only one in contemplation which has not only planned to go beyond this mark at the beginning, but to greatly exceed its present maximum of 11,000 volts as the demands for power shall increase throughout the territory it is intended to serve.

Wondrous Development of Power Transmission

THE WAR CRISIS in Serbia has given place to a dynastic crisis. The second crisis is simply the complement of the first; it may be said to be the outcome of it. When the government surrendered to the Austrian demands the abdication of King Peter became an almost inevitable corollary. The efforts of that monarch seem, indeed, to be directed rather to securing a pension than to retaining his throne. Yet the house of Karageorgevitch was once the most popular in Serbia. It was George Karageorgevitch who temporarily freed his country from the Turkish rule at the beginning of the last century, and from that moment the family has disputed with the Obrenovitch family the right to rule the country. It need not be said that in a country like Serbia, where men use their knives on little provocation, the struggle has not been a bloodless one. There have been plots and counter-plots, assassination and retaliation, following swiftly, the one on the other, throughout a century. But when, six years ago, the last ruler of the Obrenovitch dynasty was murdered in circumstances of peculiar horror, and the present King succeeded to the throne, the infamy of the deed roused all Europe in protest.

It is the memory of this deed, and not the failure to withstand the Austrian demands, which is accomplishing the downfall of the Karageorgevitch dynasty today. For six years the nations of Europe have looked askance at Belgrade. Had there been a respected monarch on the throne it is doubtful if Baron Aehrenthal would have dared to adopt the same tone he did to King Peter. The country which submitted to such a ruler is paying the price of its submission in the humiliation of the present hour. The crown prince, whose character stands even lower than that of his father, though from different causes, realized this. He made a reckless, despairing effort to stake the fortunes of his house on war, and when that failed he escaped from an intolerable position by resigning a position for which he was in every way unfitted. Yesterday it was the abdication of the son; today it is the abdication of the father. "God's mill," wrote George Herbert, three hundred years ago, "grinds slow, but sure."

The true lesson of the Serbian crisis lies in this: Nations, like individuals, reap as they sow. It was not the power of Austria, it was the weakness of Serbia which turned the scale. That weakness was not, however, in bayonets; it was in character. If the little kingdom had faced Austria with dignity and with reliance on the justness of her cause she would have suffered nothing. As it was, herself already discredited, she stormed at Austria, with words, for a policy positively moral in comparison to that which had made Austria's disregard of her possible. Like the man in the parable, she had built her house in the sands, "and the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house, and it fell; and great was the fall of it."

WHAT would the newspapers do without ex-President Roosevelt and soon to be ex-President Eliot? They furnish a daily supply of good "copy."

THE old-fashioned type of marine engine still appears to be the best, because turbine engines are speedy, but not economical.

Hammerstein Opera and Our Own

THE REMARK made by our musical critic in his article of Wednesday, to the effect that the present season of opera may be taken as something in the nature of a series of rehearsals for next winter in Boston's own opera house is very much to the point. Looking at it in this way—adjusting ourselves after this fashion to the contemplation of Mr. Hammerstein's presentation—we should be able to extract some pleasure and more or less profit from the performances of the Manhattan company.

There is no sort of doubt that, if we be attentive to everything during the present operatic season, we shall be in a position to learn much that it will be well for us to retain, and a great deal that it will be better for us to forget.

Boston is the greatest musical center in America—one of the most important in the world—and Boston should accept nothing at second hand in the musical line. Possibly there are many things which New York can do better than can we, many things which Chicago can do better, many things which Philadelphia, Cleveland, Kansas City, Denver or Los Angeles can do better; but neither the production nor the appreciation of good music may be numbered among them.

For reasons which it would be useless to recapitulate now, we have in the past been somewhat dependent upon a good and great and generous neighbor for our grand opera. We are dependent upon her for our present season. But we need not be dependent upon her in this particular very much longer.

Boston does not need to produce opera on the Manhattan Opera House scale, with Manhattan Opera House embellishments, according to Manhattan Opera House traditions or ideals; but Boston can and should produce grand opera that will accord with the tastes of its cultured people, and that shall have that local flavor which, whenever properly applied, has made Boston production in every line not only pleasing at home but immensely popular abroad.

There is the plain but dignified binding and there is the de luxe. There is the circus and there is the four-ringed hippodrome. There is music and there is noise. There is grand opera of the skyline type, and grand opera whose only merit is that of being art. Compared with some of our neighbors we Bostonians are a rather subdued people. We admire talent; we do homage to genius. But we do not thrill. And for this reason, perhaps, as well as for many others, we shall enjoy Boston opera in a Boston opera house, under Boston direction, better than we have ever enjoyed any other kind.

Still, it is well that we have had experience with the other kind. It will be useful to us.

A STEAM-SHOVEL on the Panama canal has removed in a working day of eight hours 3941 cubic yards of rock and earth. This is the record to date. A few shovels working at this rate should make an early completion of the canal possible.

ECONOMY all along the line is said to be the keynote of the Taft administration. Apparently the Taft cabinet is not afraid to take its own medicine. They get along now on two meals a day.

WITH Crazy Snake in the Tiger mountains, what the soldiers need in order to bring off a coup is the purchasing agent of a circus.

THAT was a neatly-worded wireless communication from Ambassador Griscom to ex-President Roosevelt.

Peter Karageorgevitch